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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE]

BRITISH IDEAS IN INDIA.

WHILE the British Government is pouring out troops to India, and while our brave countrymen, both civil and military, are doing all that men can do to withstand the torrent of Rebellion and maintain our supremacy in the East, we at home, fascinated by the greatness and the terror of the occasion, cannot do other than speculate upon the causes which have produced it. In the absence of news from Delhi, Lucknow, Agra, and Cawnpore, where new tragedies, worse than any which have preceded them, may have been enacted; or before the walls and in the streets of which victory, ere this, may have rewarded the devoted heroism of our soldiers; attention is fixed upon the past history and recent administration of India to discover by what faults or errors we may have drawn upon ourselves so sudden a catastrophe. If such an inquiry into the past stayed but for a moment the progress of events, or weakened the might of but one available British arm in India or at home, we should say, "Let there be no inquiry, no speculation, no discussion of any kind; but let the sword do its work before the tongue or the pen presume to meddle in the matter." But this is not the case. The work of the soldier goes on irrespective of, and uninfluenced by, the work or the opinion of the critic; and the inquiries of the British press, by showing the errors of the past, may throw such a light upon the future as to prevent the recurrence of scenes so dreadful, and of convulsions so perilous to the stability of our dominion.

It is the fashion in some of the extreme upper circles of politics and diplomacy to speak with some contempt of the opinions of what very great personages call "mere newspaper writers." But the discussion of the Indian Mutiny has not been left to this class, well qualified as they are to pass judgment upon it. The British press comprises more than the newspaper. It is by the press that men of authority and knowledge, such as Lords Melville and Ellenborough, speak to the public on this question. It is through the



BRIGADIER-GENERAL HAVELock.—(SEE PAGE 264.)

press that candidates for Parliamentary honours give utterance to their sentiments; and it is through the press, whether in the shape of the daily or weekly journals, of pamphlets or of volumes, that any one who has anything to communicate gives his knowledge or his advice to the public, and contributes his quota to the general enlightenment. Soldiers and civilians who have served in India make this the occasion to speak of what they understand. Men who have made state affairs the study and the business of their lives deliver their sentiments on this great crisis of our fortunes, sometimes with and sometimes without the authority of their names. The result has already been that much which formerly seemed unaccountable in the mutiny has been made intelligible; that some of the real springs of the machinery of revolt have been laid bare; and that the British public begin to see that want of head, rather than want of heart, in the government of India has been to blame for the explosion.

What if it should appear that the mildness of our rule has produced the mischief? that our philanthropic measures, unsuited to an Eastern atmosphere, have generated greater evils than they were intended to remedy?—that our attempt to govern the slavish, superstitious, treacherous, and ungrateful tribes and nations of Asia upon the same principles which we apply to the government of England, and to that of the colonies peopled by our own children, has been misinterpreted by those whom it was intended to benefit?—that our clemency has been attributed to our sense of weakness? our justice towards the natives to our terror of their numbers? and our benevolence to cowardice, which they can understand, and not to philanthropy, which is an exotic unsuited to their climate and their minds? Many of our readers may remember the story of the kindly Pacha who, in the days when the Ottoman Porte was still a Power in the world, was sent to administer the affairs of an Asiatic pachalik. He rode in state into his capital city with a numerous and brilliant



THE MUTINY IN INDIA.—FUTTEHPORE, THE SCENE OF THE LATE ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN GENERAL HAVELock AND NANA SAHIB.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

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suite of chariots and of horsemen, of camels and of elephants, and surrounded by all the gorgeous paraphernalia of Oriental Viceroyalty. But, contrary to all custom and precedent, the way was carefully cleared before him; not a single life was crushed out of an unfortunate spectator by the galloping of his steeds among the people, and not a woman or a child was trampled to death by his elephants, or cut down by the swords of his followers. Great was the disgust and the contempt of his new subjects. "Call that a Pacha!" said they; "When our last Pacha entered, five hundred women and children were trampled to death, and five hundred men were either crushed under the hoofs of his horses or mowed down like corn by the scimitars of his slaves. *Mashallah!* but he was a great Pacha! and this man is but a dog!" We do not positively affirm that a feeling akin to this has been excited in the minds of the people of India by the general mildness of our rule—a mildness so little in accordance with the sentiment of Asiatics who have no reverence for anything but absolute, uncontrolled, and unadulterated power; but we simply state as a fact patent to all who read or converse upon the affairs of India, that this view of the matter is one which many well-informed persons are daily more inclined to take, and for which many corroborations are to be found in the fast-developing history of the rise and progress of the Rebellion.

That the original instigators of the Mutiny were the Mahomedan soldiers, and not the Hindoos, becomes more and more evident. The Mahomedans were themselves the conquerors of India, and the King of Oude, whose deposition seems to have been the match which fired the long-laid train, was a Mahomedan of the true Mahomedan type—bloodthirsty, vindictive, selfish, dissolute, and unrelenting;—a model Prince in the eyes of the slaves who admired his tyranny even while they groaned under it, and who would only have dispossessed him of authority to set up in his place another as bad as, or worse than, himself. His fate was the signal for Mahomedan conspiracy to extend itself—a conspiracy which, in all probability, was fostered, if not excited, by that other great European Power who shares with ourselves so large a part of the continent of Asia. European civilisation, in contrast with Asiatic barbarism, was losing sight of its original title to be in Asia at all, the title of Might rather than of Right; and, by the influence of its example and of its teachings, and of its so-called measures of reform, was allowing the natives to govern themselves, as Englishmen are in the habit of doing, instead of governing them by the strong arm and inflexible will which are alone fitted for Orientals. We gave freedom of the press to the people of India—an error if ever there were one. We opened the way for Mahomedans and Hindoos to sit upon the judicial bench, and to administer justice where Englishmen were the litigants—another error of unmistakable magnitude. We governed equitably, which was right; but we relied upon the gratitude of the people, rather than upon the efficiency of our armies, to maintain our equitable rule;—which was wrong. We consented to waive military discipline in the case of the Brahmins of Bengal, and pandered to the stupid, irrational, unmilitary prejudices of their caste, instead of raising our armies from a lower stratum of the population who had no such prejudices, and who could be made in everything as docile, obedient, and faithful as an army of Englishmen;—another error for which we are paying a fearful penalty. With the very best of intentions we played a double game, and inaugurated a contradictory policy. We introduced among the people an European liberty, for which they were unfitted; and we gave the army an Asiatic license with which no army could be safely intrusted. Mahomedan ambition, excited by Russian intrigue during the Crimean war, and aided by our own involuntary and unfortunate outrage upon the religion or the superstition of the Hindoos in the matter of the greased cartridges, fired the train. We see the result in the attempt of the former conquerors of India to drive out the new, and to establish Mahomedan supremacy upon the ruin of British power.

The attempt will not succeed;—but in the meantime it will teach the English people a useful lesson. We are justly proud of our own liberty, but rather too fond of imagining that a similar liberty is fit for all the nations of the earth. Neither corn nor Parliaments will grow in some latitudes, and the grape may flourish for the benefit of man where the freedom of the press might grow like a upas-tree, to poison all beneath its branches. Military railroads, throughout the length and breadth of the land, and European armies to move upon them, at a day's or an hour's notice, will do more for India than all the boons which we have hitherto conferred upon that country. India is not our colony, but our conquest, and as a conquest we must treat it, if we hope to retain it, or to give its people the benefit of a strong, a stable, and a just Government.

FUTTEHPORE.

We have to thank Mr. W. Blunt, jun., Bengal Civil Service, for the accompanying Sketch of Futtehpore, the scene of the late engagement between General Havelock and Nana Sahib. The Sketch is taken from the grand trunk road, along which runs the electric telegraph, by which was sent the following despatch:—

FROM BRIGADIER-GENERAL HAVELOCK TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, FROM FUTTEHPORE BY TELEGRAPH, DATED ALLAHABAD, 13TH JULY, 11.35 A.M.

I have to acquaint your Lordship that I have this morning attacked and totally defeated the insurgents, capturing eleven guns, and scattering their forces in utter confusion in the direction of Cawnpore. By two harassing marches I joined Major Renard's advanced column three hours before daylight, and encamped about eight o'clock, four miles from Futtehpore; where, pitching our tents, the enemy advanced out of Futtehpore and opened fire upon a reconnaissance under Colonel Tytler. I had wished to defer the fight until to-morrow; but, thus assailed, was compelled to accept the challenge. I marched with eight guns in the centre, under Captain Maude, R.A., forming the whole of the infantry in quarter-distance column, in support. Captain Maude's fire electrified the enemy, who abandoned gun after gun, and were then driven by our skirmishers and column through garden inclosures and the streets of Futtehpore in complete confusion. My loss is merely nominal: not a single European touched. My column had marched twenty-four miles up to the ground I write from; Major Renard's, nineteen miles. The conduct of the troops in sustaining the fatigue of so long a march, and enduring the heat of a frightful sun, is beyond praise. The enemy's strength is said to have been two regiments of cavalry, three of infantry, and eleven guns.

Futtehpore Sikri, in the British district of Agra, is a town on the route from the city of Agra to Jeypore, and twenty-three miles west of the former. The place in its present state is an expanse of ruins, inclosed by a high stone wall, about five miles in circuit, and having battlements and round towers. The space is divided by a hilly ridge of considerable elevation, running nearly from south-west to north-east, and extending beyond the inclosure five or six miles on each side. The scene of desolation is more awful, as Akbar commenced these structures as late as 1571; and the fury of victorious enemies,

principally Mahrattas, has, in the comparatively brief interval, reduced them to their present ruinous state. The most striking object at present is the great mosque, still in tolerable repair. Here, also, are tombs of the Akbar family; the massive ruins of the palace, and a large gateway with two figures of elephants of the natural size, finely sculptured in stone. Near it is a tower, forty or fifty feet high, built, according to local report, of elephants' tusks, but actually a composition moulded and enamelled into a resemblance of those natural substances. The town, though ruinous, has a good bazaar, and is well supplied with water. We abridge these descriptive details from "Thornton's Gazetteer of India," new edition, recently published.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The first manoeuvres of the army in the camp of Chalons took place on Monday. A great battle was fought with an enemy who was imagined to be in the neighbourhood of the camp, and the enemy was totally routed. The Emperor, who commanded in person, was quite satisfied at the appearance of the troops, and the soldierly qualities displayed by them on the occasion. In addition to the usual allowance, the troops receive a ration of wine every day, so that they lead a very pleasant life at the camp. On Saturday last the first representation was given at the Theatre of the Prince Imperial, the actors being the sub-officers and soldiers of the first regiment of the Guard. The Emperor was present at the representation, and was received by the comedians with great enthusiasm.

"The Emperor," says a letter from the camp, "leads a complete camp life. From noon to three o'clock, during the exercises, his Majesty is on horseback; the remainder of the day he is engaged in his cabinet, and up to this time he has taken no walking exercise to any distance. At half-past six his Majesty dines, covers being every day laid for thirty. There are about 150 superior officers in the camp, and they are each invited in turn. After dinner some whist-tables are formed, but the party does not remain late, as the Emperor retires to rest at an early hour. Every morning he is engaged in his cabinet, and the telegraph is actively at work."

On Thursday se'night (as stated in our late edition last week), at the Paris Court of Assize, Ledru Rollin, Mazzini, Massarenti, and Campanella not appearing, were, after the reading of the Act of Accusation by the President, condemned *par contumace* to deportation. When a judgment *par contumace* is pronounced, the intervention of a jury is not required, and it is customary to condemn the absent to the highest punishment which has been inflicted on the accused who were present: as, therefore, Tibaldi was condemned to deportation, they received a similar sentence.

The *Presse* announces the death of M. Auguste Comte, the Chief of the Positive School of Philosophy, with whose principal work the English public were made acquainted, a few years ago, in translations by Miss Martineau and Mr. Lewis.

The *Assemblée Nationale* has reappeared after its suspension, but it has been compelled to change its name into that of *Le Spectateur*. The *gerant* has been authorised to add the words, "founded on February 29th, 1848, under the title of *l'Assemblée Nationale*."

The vintage in France promises well. The *Echo Agricole* contains the following:—"The year 1857 will be regarded as one of the most early known; in a number of places preparations for the vintage have already been commenced, which, as already observed, is nearly a month earlier than usual. In the neighbourhood of Montpellier and Meze, the 10th inst. is spoken of for the commencement of operations, and the 15th for the environs of Pezenas; the hills in the department of the Saone-et-Loire will begin about the same period. In the *Herauld* the appearance of the malady called the *rougeot* is announced, and its ravages have so extended that some of the wine-growers calculate that one-fifth of their crop will be lost. In the West and the Centre the want of water is complained of, the vines having suffered severely from the drought. If the crop is not everywhere abundant, the quality of the wine is expected to be unusually fine. At Nantes and La Flotte the red grapes will not yield much, but the white ones very abundantly.

The *Moniteur de Senegal* of June 2 contains the recital of an eight days' pursuit by a squadron of French Sipahis of a band of Moors who had devastated Gardon. The rear-guard of the band, consisting almost entirely of princes and chiefs of the family of the King of the Tarza, was at length overtaken and cut to pieces. Thirty women and children, whom the Moors had carried off from Gardon, were recovered.

SPAIN.

Rumours of the retirement of some Ministers, and of M. Mon and the Marquis del Duero (Concha) being called to the Cabinet, were current; but, as usual, they are stated by the Ministerial journals to be unfounded. The junta on the tariffs was about to occupy itself anew with the cotton question.

Her Majesty, the King, and the Princess of Asturias have been together to the church of San Cayetano, and prayed most devoutly before the images of San Ramon and our Lady del Transito; the Queen and the King remained some time prostrated before the latter image. The Queen has given 20,000 reals to the clergy of the parishes of San Cayetano and San Andres for the relief of the poor.

A band of brigands in Malaga have carried off the son of a wealthy inhabitant, and have demanded 3000 piastres for his ransom. Cases of this kind have of late been so numerous in that province that the Government is about to take special measures for preventing a repetition of them.

A young Hindoo, charged by a personage whom the papers call the Rajah Aparva Krishna Bohardur, Prince of Tiperari, has arrived in Madrid to present to the Queen a copy of the literary productions of the Prince. Copies of the works are stated to have been presented to other European Sovereigns.

Accounts from Melilla of the 25th ult. state that on the 13th and 14th the Moors had renewed their attacks on the town, but that the Spaniards had dispersed them with artillery, killing four of their men and wounding several others.

It appears extremely probable that the Cortes will be convoked early in the ensuing month. Senor Barzellana reports that he shall have prepared the Budget for 1858 within the course of three or four weeks, and that he shall be ready to lay it before the Cortes, if convoked, by that period. Reports of Narvaez's retirement continue to be rife in the capital.

At Seville, on the 27th ult., the Captain-General caused a placard thus worded to be posted up:—"At three o'clock in the afternoon of this day the *soi-disant* Colonel Joaquin Jeuna and Cajetano Morales will be shot, for having instigated the late rebellion, and acted as chiefs in it." Three hours afterwards the two men were executed as announced.

SWITZERLAND.

A dispute has arisen between the Federal authorities and the Canton of Vaud, on the question of the railway from Lausanne to Berne, by way of Oron and Fribourg. The Council of State of Vaud directed the Prefect of Lavaux to stop the works, on the ground that it had not given its sanction to that portion of the line which traverses the Canton. As soon as the Federal Council heard of this resolution they unanimously annulled it, and, as the authorities of Lausanne were preparing to send a battalion to enforce their orders, a telegraphic despatch containing the substance of the federal resolution was sent off, so as to throw on the Council of State of the Canton of Vaud the responsibility of any further proceedings.

DENMARK AND HOLSTEIN.

The Danish Legislative Chambers have been unexpectedly convoked for the 30th of September.

The *Faederlandet* of Copenhagen announces that the King has ordered the Minister of War to send to their homes all the soldiers of the levy of 1856, and to suppress the manoeuvres of this year.

It is stated in a Copenhagen letter in the *Nord* that a proposition for placing the relations of the Duchies and Denmark on a similar footing to those of Sweden and Norway has been submitted to the Danish Government, and appears likely to be approved of.

The Diet of Holstein, in the sitting of the 31st ult., unanimously resolved that a committee of seven members should be nominated to obtain from the Danish Government the annulment of the measures adopted by M. de Scheels, without the approbation of the Diet, and for which he was impeached.

The Diet of Holstein on the 5th inst. commenced the discussion of the improved provincial Constitution proposed by the Danish Government. The Royal Commissioner, M. de Levetzau, and M. Bargum, sought to convince the Assembly that the conciliatory intention of the Government would not be fairly responded to, if, instead of impartially considering the proposed measure, they would step over the

bounds of their competence, question the validity of the constitution of the whole monarchy, reject the law which for the sake of internal peace had been laid before them, and disturb that peace by invoking the aid of foreign Powers. However, M. Bargum, as well as the Royal Commissioner, confessed the hopelessness of the attempt to stem the torrent of opposition which sways the Assembly, and will probably lead to a rupture between the Diet of Holstein and the Danish Government.

The *Débats* states that Prince Gortschakoff has notified to the German Courts that his Government will support that of Copenhagen against demands which would weaken the connection of Holstein with Denmark, and impair the entireness of the Danish monarchy.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The *Gazette de Gothenburg* of the 4th states that, in consequence of a consultation on the state of the health of the King of Sweden, it is acknowledged that his Majesty cannot in any case sustain the burden of public affairs for a year to come. The King has, therefore, felt it his duty to request the States to provide for the Government during his illness, according to the mode prescribed by the Constitution.

The Norwegian Storting, on the 28th ult., approved, by fifty-five to forty-eight, a proposition of the Committee of Constitution, to the effect that the Ministers should be allowed, under certain conditions, to take part in the deliberations of the Storting; but as this would modify the Constitution, and as modifications in the Constitution require the sanction of two-thirds of the Chamber, the proposition was declared to be rejected.

RUSSIA.

Riza Bey, the Turkish Ambassador, has been received in audience by the Emperor, and has presented his credentials.

A letter from St. Petersburg, in the *Nord* of Brussels, gives an account of the festivities in celebration of the recent Imperial wedding:—

According to the established custom of the Court of Russia, a gala spectacle took place at the Grand Theatre, on the occasion of the marriage of the Grand Duke Michael. At eight o'clock in the evening the house was crowded, all the civil and military functionaries in full uniform, and the ladies in their richest toilets. The boxes glittered with diamonds, and the diplomatic body was exceedingly numerous. Lady Wodchouse and Madame Regina, the beautiful wife of the Neapolitan Minister, attracted universal notice. At half-past eight the Imperial family arrived, the road by which they came being illuminated and hung with flags. When the Imperial party entered the large centre box, the Empress Mother and the Emperor advanced to the front of the box, leading the newly-married couple, and presented them to the public, who raised three loud cheers. The orchestra then struck up the national hymn, and every one remained standing until the Imperial party had seated themselves. The Grand Duchess, the new-married bride, wore a superb dress of pink silk, with five flounces of Alençon lace, a rich diadem on her head, and a necklace of large diamonds. The performance only lasted an hour; but little attention was paid to it, all eyes being directed towards the Imperial box. On the following morning the newly-married couple received at their palace the congratulations of the dignitaries of the Court, of the diplomatic body, the high civil functionaries, and officers of the army and navy. Deputations from different trading bodies of the city, headed by M. Alferovskii, the mayor, were also presented, each of them, according to custom, offering bread and salt on a gold dish. The one presented by the artisans was the handsomest and the richest. Next day the family returned to Peterhof, and the Emperor gave a grand ball at the Palace. The park was brilliantly illuminated with lamps of every colour, even to the tops of the trees, and Bengal fires were placed in different directions, so that the whole ground was one blaze of light. Sixteen orchestras were placed in different parts of the garden, in all the alleys of which crowds of persons were walking. At midnight a brilliant display of fireworks closed the marriage fêtes.

The Russian Government have decided that the German language shall be no longer taught in the public school at Irkoutsk, but shall be replaced by the English language; which, indeed, considering the trade with America, is more requisite in that part of Russia. It is a curious fact that the *Gazette de St. Petersburg*, in promulgating that decree, calls the English language "*la langue Americaine*."

PERSIA.

Accounts from Teheran to the 6th of August have reached Constantinople, reporting the non-evacuation up to that time of Herat. The Persian Government had named a resident Governor at Bushire. The *Sadr Azam* continues in the ascendant, and matters are pretty much in the same unsatisfactory state as formerly reported. Mr. Grenville Murray, employed at the British Embassy in Persia, was to leave Teheran for London on the 1st of September, accompanied by Mr. Abbott, Consul-General at Tabriz, named on the part of Great Britain Commissioner to inquire into and liquidate claims of British subjects in Persia. Colonel Taylor, who has been appointed British Commissioner at Herat, was to leave Teheran about the middle of August. The Persian Government, though professing entire friendship, has not yet appointed its Commissioners.

UNITED STATES.

The political and general news is of very little importance. Lord Napier accepted an invitation to be present at the United States' Agricultural Society's Fair at Louisville, Kentucky, on the 1st inst. It was on a more magnificent scale than the one at Philadelphia last year.

A Washington despatch to the *New York Herald* says:—The Secretary of War telegraphed General Scott to come to Washington immediately. His visit has reference to the troops stationed at Kansas and those intended for the expedition to Utah. The programme which was made out some time ago in reference to sending General Harney with a large force to Utah, will, I understand, now be changed. It is extremely doubtful whether the expedition will leave before next spring; but as soon as General Scott arrives the whole matter will be arranged.

Another despatch from the same source is to the following effect:—The negotiations with New Granada still hang fire. General Herran is trying to diplomatisé, but General Cass is determined on a prompt solution of our difficulties with that State. Indemnity for the past and security for the future is the *sine qua non* of the Secretary of State. General Cass is right; for the commercial interests of the United States imperatively demand that this important American transit should be protected against every hazard. Why do not our Government secure the fee simple of the road in American hands, which can be so easily effected?

New York is once more enjoying its usual quiet; and the disgraceful scenes which kept for several days in July two or three regiments of infantry constantly under arms, and exhibited the shameful spectacle of a sheriff's process of arrest being served upon the Mayor, almost literally on the point of the bayonet, are now forgotten beyond the courts of law.

There has been a great destruction of property by floods in several of the States.

THE TREATY OF COMMERCE BETWEEN FRANCE AND RUSSIA appears in Sunday's *Moniteur*:—"According to the terms of Article 24 of the Treaty of Commerce concluded, on the 14th of June last, between France and Russia, it should come simultaneously into operation in the two countries at a date to be determined by the high contracting parties. It has been decided by common agreement between the two Governments that the treaty shall come into operation on the 2nd (14th) of September."

THE EVACUATION OF THE PAPAL STATES BY THE AUSTRILIANS commenced on the 28th of August. There only remains now in Ancona one battalion of infantry. The garrison of Bologna, which formerly was composed of five battalions of infantry, two squadrons of hussars, and thirty-four pieces of artillery, is now reduced to two battalions of infantry, one squadron of hussars, and twenty-two pieces of artillery. The head-quarters are transferred to Padua.

THE *Corriere Mercantile* states from Florence that the investigation into the late insurrection at Leghorn is terminated, and that twenty-seven prisoners are to be tried for the murder or maiming of soldiers, and the remainder for high treason.

THE exchange of the ratifications of the treaty between Denmark and Russia, for the redemption of the Sound dues, has just taken place. Russia engages to pay to Denmark the sum of 27,055,525 fr. in forty half-yearly instalments.

MOLDAVIA.—A despatch from Moldavia, dated Tuesday, states that the Minister of the Interior and seven *Préfets* have been dismissed for improper conduct.

UNITED GERMANY!—The *East-German Post* expresses its astonishment and sincere regret at the absence of a Prussian delegate from the statistical congress of Vienna. Twenty-seven Governments, and amongst them Turkey and Russia, have sent representatives to Vienna. Prussia alone has not done so. The *Augsburg Gazette* says:—"It is said to be obliged to confess that the third international statistical congress gives to Europe the opportunity of witnessing a picture of the disunion of Germany. Although the Austrian Government sent an express invitation to Prussia, the latter has thought it expedient not to have any representative at the congress." This absence of a Prussian delegate from Vienna is more remarkable, as Prussia was represented at the statistical congress that was held two years ago in Paris.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

FUND FOR THE SUFFERERS BY THE INDIAN MUTINY.

The Lord Mayor has received the following communication from the French Ambassador in London, dated the 7th instant, inclosing an order for £1400 sterling:—

My Lord Mayor,—I have received from the Emperor the following despatch:—"I send you £1000 sterling as my personal subscription in favour of the officers and soldiers so cruelly afflicted in India. I also send you £400, the result of the subscription of the Imperial Guard. We have not forgotten the generous subscription of the Queen and of the English people at the time of the inundations."

On Wednesday afternoon a meeting of the General Committee of the Fund for the Relief of the Sufferers by the Mutiny of the Bengal Native Army was held at the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House; the Lord Mayor presiding.

The Lord Mayor stated that numerous communications had since been received from various parts of the country, some of which it was important should be read.

These communications were then accordingly read, and included letters from the mayors of various towns and cities, the Bishop of Lincoln, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Palmerston, and Sir James Melville, Secretary to the Court of Directors. The last-named said:—"The East India Company have given directions to the Governor-General of India to adopt measures for the immediate relief of sufferers, whether connected with the public service or not. This, of course, is only a temporary arrangement, and ought not to interfere in the slightest degree with the voluntary collection of funds."

The Lord Mayor said this letter was accompanied by a cheque for £25, as Sir J. Melville's private subscription; and he was happy to say Mr. Vernon Smith had also sent £100, which might be regarded as indicating the importance attached to the subscription by the Government. The total known amount of the subscription up to that time was £16,716, of which something more than £2000 (or 20,000 rupees) had already been forwarded to India; and he recommended that a further sum of 80,000 rupees should be forwarded by the next mail.

The Lord Mayor was then requested to forward 80,000 rupees to the Governor-General of India.

The Lord Mayor on Wednesday received a cheque from Lord Palmerston for £100 towards the fund for the relief of the sufferers from the Indian mutiny.

A subscription has been opened at Paris, at the office of *Galignani's Messenger*, for the relief of the sufferers in India.

THE HORTICULTURAL FETE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The autumnal horticultural fete at the Crystal Palace was held on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. The flowers, with the exception, perhaps, of the fuchsias and scarlet geraniums, were of a very superior quality, but the dahlias indisputably bore off the palm. So excellent were they, in fact, that the judges had to award "extra prizes." The roses, asters (German and French), balsams, and cockscombs were all particularly fine. So also were the orchids. The plants of fine foliage, the ferns, the exotic plants, and shrubs, including several new specimens from India and other foreign parts, were likewise well worthy of inspection. As for the fruit, the only possible fault one could find with it was that it was provokingly placed beyond reach. The most interesting feature of the show was the exhibition of flowers, fruit, and vegetables by cottagers—a suggestion, we believe, of Sir Joseph Paxton. This portion of the exhibition was in the old concert-room. The band of the Coldstream Guards was in attendance during the fete, and performed alternately with the band of the company. Miss Stirling also performed occasionally on the Festival organ.

NEW STREET FROM THE STRAND TO COVENT-GARDEN.—During the last few days a large number of men have been actively employed at work in making the necessary preparations for the new street which is to run from the Strand to the eastern end of Covent-garden. Diverging from the Strand at Burleigh-street, the new line will take an oblique, or rather a diagonal, direction, on account of the difference of level between Exeter-street and the intersecting thoroughfare; and from this point it will proceed in a direct line with the "Hummums" Hotel, entering the market opposite the north-east angle, which hereafter is intended to form the Royal entrance to the new Covent-garden Theatre.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE HANDEL FESTIVAL MEDAL took place on Friday se'nnight in Exeter Hall. Between 500 and 600 of the band and chorus attended to receive their souvenirs. The medal is of bronze, and about the size of a five-shilling piece. On the obverse is a finely-executed bust of Handel, taken from the portrait of Roubillieu in the possession of the Sacred Harmonic Society; and on the reverse is an ancient lyre, with the words, "Crystal Palace Handel Festival, June, 1857." The name of each performer is indented in the outer rims.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 790 boys and 784 girls, in all 1574 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks for the years 1847-56 the average number was 1483. The deaths registered in London (which had risen in the previous week to 1177) declined last week to 1084, of which 537 were deaths of males, 547 those of females. In the ten years 1847-56 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1464; but as the deaths of last week occurred in an increased population, the average, with a view to comparison, should be raised in proportion to the increase, whereby it would become 1610. It will be seen, however, on reference to the returns of 1849 to 1854, that in the corresponding week of the former year cholera carried off 2026 persons, and in that of the latter 2050, and that the average is, consequently, too high as a standard of comparison for seasons when only ordinary causes are in operation. After due allowance is made for this circumstance, the result is still very favourable as regards the public health at the present time.

DEATH FROM EMOTION.—On Saturday last an inquest was held at Upper Norwood on the body of Jane Beaden, aged forty-five. The deceased, though in ill health, had been induced to visit the Crystal Palace on Wednesday week, from the fact of her son being one of the choir of 3000. During the performance she was taken suddenly ill, exclaiming "Oh, my dear child!" and, pointing to the orchestra, immediately became paralysed in her right side, losing at once the power of speech and consciousness. She gradually sank, and expired the same night. The cause of her death, as stated by a surgeon, was an attack of apoplexy, produced by emotion operating upon her in a delicate state of health. Verdict—"Natural death."

SUICIDES.—On Sunday morning Mr. Winfield, coffee-house-keeper, of Farringdon-street, was found dead, suspended by his neck in the cellar. Deceased had but a day or two ago been discharged from prison on recognisances for ill-treating his wife, when he returned home and began the same line of conduct, turning the whole family into the street. A fresh warrant was obtained and left on his table, which no doubt caused him to destroy himself.—Early on Saturday morning Mr. Wiseman, of Upper Cumming-street, Pentonville (organist of the parish church, Reigate), was found lying in a state of stupefaction on the pavement near the lower end of the Haymarket. He was removed to Charing-cross Hospital, where he shortly afterwards expired. Upon his person were found two small empty phials, with unmistakable traces of laudanum.—On Tuesday evening an inquest was held at the Archway Tavern, Highgate, respecting the death of Matthew Green, aged fifty-five, a butcher, residing in Archway-place, Highgate, who committed suicide on the morning of Saturday last by hanging. The jury returned a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity.

MURDER IN HORSEMONGER-LANE GAOL.—On Monday morning James Preston, a debtor in the above gaol, killed a fellow-prisoner named John Hodges, as he lay asleep in bed, by striking him on the head with a pail. Preston was labouring under a singular species of monomania; but there was nothing in his conduct to cause apprehension of violence. The murdered man (aged sixty-nine), who had undergone several examinations at the Lambeth Police Court, was committed on the 23rd ult. on four charges of forgery; and was to have been removed to Newgate the following day for trial at the next Central Criminal Court Session. On Tuesday evening an inquest was held on the body, when a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Preston was returned.

FALL OF TWO HOUSES.—About a quarter to twelve o'clock on Sunday night the party wall and chimney stack of the houses Nos. 4 and 5, Artillery-passage, Bishopsgate, fell, taking with them part of the roof and floors of the two houses. No. 5 was in the occupation of Godfrey Phillips, his wife, three children, and two young women, named Rose Jewell and Mary Tagg, who, by the promptness of Mr. Phillips, were all saved. Samuel Moss and his wife, at No. 4, while endeavouring to save some of their valuables, were precipitated, together with the "debris," into the cellar, whence they were dragged by some of the police—most miraculously escaping with a few bruises. A great deal of property is buried in the ruins, with about £150 in money.

FIRE.—For several hours on Tuesday morning a most destructive fire raged in the premises occupied by Mr. Rauen, hay-salesman, Bowles-wharf, Ratcliff. The fire was not extinguished until the premises were considerably damaged by fire and water. A fire broke out the same morning in Lamb's-place, Kingsland-road, which destroyed a five-roomed house belonging to Mr. Davis, a linendraper, and damaged slightly those adjoining.—On Wednesday morning, shortly before two o'clock, a fire took place in the premises belonging to Mr. J. Owen, a cheesemonger, High-street, Poplar. Considerable damage was done, not only to the stock-in-trade, but also to the building.—Another fire broke out on the premises of Mr. H. C. Musk, corn-dealer, &c., Gray's-place, Mile-end-gate. It began in the hay and straw stores. The engines of the brigade were soon in attendance, and the East London Company's water being abundant, the fire was confined to the lower part of the building.

REDSCHID PACHA.—There are conflicting accounts respecting the dismissal of this Minister. "More recent accounts," says the *Patrie*, "confirm the news of the dismissal of Redschid Pacha, of the truth of which some doubt was at first expressed. Fuad Pacha is generally spoken of as his successor as President of the Tanzimat. The retirement of Redschid Pacha appears to have led to some other modifications in the Cabinet." In the Paris letter, in the second edition of Friday's *Times*, we read:—"It appears rather strange that we should still be without official confirmation of Redschid Pacha's removal from the presidency of Tanzimat. The fact, however, is not doubted here, but it is thought that the removal is not to be considered so much in the light of a disgrace as was at first believed. Redschid is said to have been not dismissed, but relieved (relève) from his new office."

ANNULMENT OF THE ELECTIONS IN MOLDAVIA.—The following despatch has been sent from Constantinople by the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs to Prince Vorogides, Kamakan of Moldavia, relative to the annulment of the elections:—"Constantinople, Aug. 24. The Sublime Porte, in virtue of an understanding established between it and the six Powers who signed the Treaty of Paris, orders you—1. To annul the elections which have taken place in that province. 2. To revise the electoral lists on the following bases, viz.—the application of the interpretations given in Wallachia to some doubtful points of the electoral firman, in cases absolutely identical, except in cases peculiar to Moldavia. 3. To proceed to new elections at the expiration of fifteen days from the reception of this order." The elections, it was thought, would take place on the 9th instant.

NAVIGATION OF THE BLACK SEA.—The Directing Senate of Russia published, on the 2nd of July, a decision, of which the following is a translation:—"A sovereign resolution authorised, in 1849, foreign vessels gauging ten lasts at most to carry on a coasting trade between the ports of the eastern coasts in the Black Sea from Anapa as far as Fort St. Nicholas. This resolution became inoperative by the 19th of March, 1853. His Majesty the Emperor has now ordained that foreign vessels of the tonnage above mentioned shall be admitted, as before, to carry on a coasting trade between the ports of the Black Sea from Anapa to Fort St. Nicholas; but that this authorisation shall be limited to the navigation of the years 1857 and 1858."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Table Bay had been visited with heavy gales, which did great damage to the shipping. Ten or twelve vessels were driven ashore, fortunately with no loss of life. The fourth Session of the Cape Parliament had been prorogued. The estimate of the revenue for the present year was £400,000, but this was expected to be exceeded. The sum voted for the service of the colony was £351,000. Trade was brisk in the colony, for thirty-five vessels were lying in Algoa Bay, the largest number ever seen at one time. In British Caffraria and the border settlements everything was quiet.

AT SYDNEY a public meeting has been held, at which it was determined to form another gas company for supplying the city and suburbs with gas. The company is to be started on a capital of £100,000. Before the meeting broke up 2005 shares were taken up.

LIFE IN PADUA.—On the 22nd of August a sanguinary affair, caused by the rudeness of an Austrian official, took place at Padua. A young student was walking with his betrothed on the public promenade, when a German officer grossly insulted the lady. The student struck the man on the cheek. The officer thereupon drew his sabre, and wounded the student. The bystanders rushed upon the officer, to assist whom some other officers came up. A terrible scuffle took place between the officers and the students of the city, which continued for some time, and resulted in the death of seven officers. Many others were wounded. The loss on the side of the students is not known. Numerous arrests have taken place, and several have fled to Switzerland and Piedmont.

The *Moniteur* of Monday publishes a decree promulgating the convention concluded on the 2nd of July last between France and the Grand Duchy of Baden, for the reciprocal guarantee of the rights of industrial property.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ALEXANDER PRINGLE, ESQ.

ALEXANDER PRINGLE, ESQ., of Yair and Whybank, Selkirkshire, late M.P. for that county, and a Lord of the Treasury, the representative of the Pringles of Smalholm and Galashiels, one of the oldest families in Scotland, was the eldest son of Alexander Pringle, Esq., of Whybank and Yair, by his wife, Mary, daughter of Sir Alexander Dick, of Prestonfield. He was educated for the bar, and was admitted an advocate at the Scotch bar in 1814, where he continued to practise till 1830. In that year he was chosen member of Parliament for Selkirkshire at the general election which followed the death of George IV.; and he represented that county, with but one period of interruption, until 1846. In 1837 Mr. Pringle was appointed one of the Lords of the Treasury in the Ministry of Sir Robert Peel, and also a Commissioner of Revenue Inquiry. He continued to hold office till July, 1845, when he resigned, not wishing to support the permanent endowment of the College of Maynooth. In January, 1846, he was appointed Keeper of the General Register of Seisins in Scotland, and retired from Parliament. After long service in the various militia corps of Roxburghshire, Peebleshire, and Selkirkshire, he for several years commanded the Selkirkshire Yeomanry Cavalry, till the corps was disbanded, in 1828. He was appointed Vice-Lieutenant of the county of Selkirk in 1830. Mr. Pringle married in that year Agnes Joanna, daughter of Sir William Dick, Bart., of Prestonfield, by whom he leaves an only son and heir, Alexander. Mr. Pringle died, much and generally lamented, on the 2nd inst., at his seat, Yair, Selkirkshire.

LIEUT.-GENERAL THOMAS HUTCHESON.

THIS able officer of the Royal Artillery, who died on the 28th ult., at Dover, in the 77th year of his age, entered the British army early in life, and during his career saw much hard service. He was in the campaign in Holland, was in the Peninsula, and was present at the battle of Waterloo. He remained with the army of occupation in France until November, 1818. He became a Lieut.-Colonel in 1830, a Major-General in 1854, and a Lieutenant-General in 1856.

DR. SPILSBURY.

THE last mail from India brought intelligence of the demise of Dr. George Green Spilsbury, Physician-General on the Royal establishment, who, after an uninterrupted service of forty-six years, expired in Calcutta, on the 6th of July. Dr. Spilsbury was so generally known to different members of the service, and his name is so familiar to many others who survive him, that a brief notice of the late head of the Medical Board may not be uninteresting.—His first practice, after passing his medical examination, was at Sierra Leone, from which colony he returned in 1811, when he joined the East India Company's service as Assistant-Surgeon, and passed through the various grades until he reached the top of the tree. Dr. Spilsbury served throughout the Nepal campaign in 1814-15-16, for which he obtained the medal; was present at the siege and capture of Hattaras, in 1817; served with the centre division of the Grand Army under the Marquis of Hastings, in 1817-18; with the Nerbudda Field Force surrounding the Puck-murree Hills, for the capture of the ex-Rajah of Nagpore, in 1819; and at the siege and capture of Asseergur, in 1819. He was Superintending Surgeon of the Saugor Division until, to use his own expression, "Saugor was handed bodily over to the 'Mulls,'" when he was appointed to the Cawnpore Division. He became a member of the Medical Board in Calcutta in 1854, and subsequently succeeded Dr. Lamb as Physician-General. Dr. Spilsbury's works of unostentatious charity live after him. It was his delight to help "the fatherless and widows in their affliction," and to many a subaltern unable to meet the calls of misfortune or indiscretion Dr. Spilsbury has proved a "friend in need." The Asiatic Society in Calcutta (as any one who has visited the rooms can testify) has lost a valuable contributor in the late Dr. Spilsbury. The results of his geological researches in the valley of the Nerbudda and elsewhere were placed at the disposal of the society; and, by particular request of the members, he sat for his portrait in March, 1855; the picture being now suspended from the walls of the committee-room. The subject of this brief notice, after enjoying a larger share of good health than is usually allotted to Europeans in India, was attacked with low typhoid fever in March last, from which he never completely recovered.

* Madras people.

THE MONUMENT TO JOHN SIDDALL, engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week, was erected by the officers of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) in the Military Church at Windsor, in testimony of his great public usefulness in the regiment, both on home and foreign service, for more than half a century. This tablet was sculptured by Mr. Williamson, a pupil of Mr. John Henry Foley, A.R.A.

BIG BEN AND THE CLOCK-TOWER AT WESTMINSTER.—In a paper read lately at the Royal Institute of Architects, and quoted in the *BUILDER*, Sir C. Barry says,—"Before quitting the Clock-tower, I may advert to the extraordinary reports a short time ago circulated, that it would be necessary to raise the great bell from the outside, by means of a special scaffolding, at a cost of several thousand pounds,—only to say, that of course the subject had not been overlooked, as was charitably suggested, but that arrangements had been made from the commencement to enable a bell as large as was considered appropriate to be raised up the central shaft of the tower, and that at this moment all the appliances of tackling, crab, engine, &c., are prepared and waiting for the proper time to arrive, when there is no doubt that the bell will be raised with certainty to its permanent position in a single day."

THE BRITISH MUSEUM has been opened to the public, after having been closed for the usual period for the cleansing of the galleries and rearrangement of the contents. The general department of Antiquities, Natural History, &c., is now open from ten to five o'clock. The new reading-room is open to readers from nine to five o'clock daily.

THE NEW STREET FROM WHITECHAPEL TO SHOREDITCH.—On Tuesday morning the new thoroughfare (Commercial-street), from High-street, Whitechapel, to High-street, Shoreditch, was opened for foot-passengers. The houses on the south side of the thoroughfare have been pulled down, and new buildings of a modern character are being constructed on the same site.

A PUBLIC PARK FOR SOUTHWARK.—On Wednesday evening a crowded meeting was held at the Lecture Hall, Fair-street, Horsely-down, for the purpose of taking steps to forward the movement now in progress for obtaining a public park for Southwark and the south-eastern district of the metropolis. The necessity for a park for that densely-peopled neighbourhood was forcibly urged by several speakers, and resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting were unanimously carried. A copy of the resolutions, and a petition in unison therewith, signed by the inhabitants, is to be forwarded to the Metropolitan Board of Works, requesting that board to take immediate steps for carrying the resolutions relative to the south-eastern park into immediate operation.

TOBACCO-SMUGGLING.—At the Mansion House, on Wednesday, Charles Courtaile, a French commercial traveller, was charged with defrauding the revenue, by smuggling two pounds of tobacco and cigars and one quart of brandy. The prisoner had come from Boulogne in the steamer *Panther*. Upon the arrival of the vessel at the London-bridge wharf, the peculiar set of his hat aroused a suspicion in the mind of the tidewater that it covered something more than brains, and upon being removed, it was found to contain two pounds of tobacco and cigars, and a pint bottle of brandy, while a second bottle of eau de vie was found in his coat pocket. He was ordered to pay a fine of £4, or, in default, to be imprisoned for one month. The money was paid.

A CASE OF GROSS INGRATITUDE was heard at the Thames Police Court on Monday.—Andreas Eckhardt, a German watchmaker, about twenty-five years of age, was charged with stealing two gold watches, one silver watch, two watch-cases, and three silver guards, value in all £35, from the dwelling-house of a German shoemaker, named Kriate, living in St. George's-in-the-East. From the evidence given it was shown that the Kriates had taken the prisoner (of whom they had some previous knowledge) to their home, when he was in a state of utter destitution, and without shoes; gave him food; and purchased watchmaker's tools to the amount of £3 10s., and lent them to the prisoner, for the purpose of enabling him to obtain a living at his business. Mr. Kriate also obtained work for him, and fitted up a room in his house as a workshop. On the 2nd July the prisoner absconded, taking away with him the above-named articles, the property of his kind benefactors.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

GENERAL ORDINATIONS.

The following arrangements have been made for the present year:—

Sept. 20.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, at Lambeth; the Bishop of Exeter, at Exeter Cathedral; the Bishop of St. David's, at Aberystwyth; the Bishop of Worcester, at Worcester Cathedral; the Bishop of Lichfield, at Eccleshall Church; the Bishop of Chester, at Chester Cathedral; the Bishop of Llandaff, at Llandaff Cathedral; the Bishop of Lincoln, at Lincoln Cathedral; the Bishop of Ripon, at Ripon Cathedral.

Nov. 8.—The Bishop of Ely, at Ely Cathedral.

Nov. 15.—The Bishop of Manchester, at Manchester Cathedral.

Nov. 29.—The Bishop of Peterborough, at Peterborough Cathedral.

Dec. 20.—The Archbishop of York, at York Minster; the Bishop of London, in London; the Bishop of Winchester, at Farnham Castle; the Bishop of Lichfield, at Eccleshall Church; the Bishop of Hereford, at Hereford Cathedral; the Bishop of Lincoln, at Lincoln Cathedral; the Bishop of Salisbury, at Salisbury Cathedral; the Bishop of Bath and Wells, at Wells Cathedral; the Bishop of Carlisle, at Carlisle Cathedral; the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, at Gloucester Cathedral; the Bishop of Norwich, at Norwich Cathedral; the Bishop of Rochester, in London.

A NEW CHURCH NEAR KING'S-CROSS, dedicated to St. Luke, designed for the accommodation of the inhabitants of the densely-populated district in the neighbourhood of King's-cross, is in course of erection in the New-road, a few yards west of the Great Northern Railway station. An ecclesiastical district has been assigned to the new church out of the parish of St. Pancras.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Archdeaconry:* The Rev. J. Hardie to Caffraria. *Deanery:* The Rev. J. Green to the Cathedral, Natal. *Canonries:* The Rev. H. Callaway to Natal Cathedral; Rev. J. D. Jenkins to Natal Cathedral; Ven. Archdeacon C. F. Mackenzie to Natal Cathedral. *Rectories:* The Rev. R. G. Gorton to Great Stanmore, Middlesex; Rev. G. Mullens to Great Chalfont, Wilshire; Rev. A. D. Nowell to 1st Medietty of Linton, Yorkshire; Rev. J. C. Quinn to Donaghmore, Armagh; Rev. H. M. Willis to Trimley St. Mary, Suffolk. *Vicarages:* The Rev. D. B. Bevan to Luton, Bedfordshire; Hon. and Rev. W. Byron to Lewknor, Oxfordshire; Rev. O. H. Flowers to Sheriff Hutton, near York; Rev. R. E. Mason to Earsdon, Northumberland; Rev. J. Williams to Gringley-on-the-Hill, Notts. *Perpetual Curacy:* The Rev. F. J. Scott to Tredington, Gloucestershire. *Curacies:* The Rev. J. Bleasdel to St. Peter's, Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. J. Evans to Llandrillo, Merionethshire; Rev. M. W. Jellett to Sligo, Elphin; Rev. A. Kemp to Corfe-Mullen, Dorset; Rev. T. Law to St. Thomas's, Stockton-on-Tees; Rev. S. Walker to Holy Trinity, Oswestry, Salop; Rev. H. Williams to Burcombe, near Wilton. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. H. G. de Chaville to Saltney, Chester; Rev. W. Ewbank to St. James's, Ryde, Isle of Wight; Rev. S. W. Gardner to Kemys-Commander, Monmouthshire. *Chaplaincies:* The Rev. G. F. de Gex to the Marquis of Bath; Rev. P. J. Jarbo to the Sailors' Home, North Shields, Northumberland; Rev. W. Manning to the Hospital of St. Peterport; Rev. F. R. Stratton to H.M.S. *Pylades*. *Lectureship:* The Rev. W. Renaud to St. Thomas's Church, Salisbury.

THE "DEBATS" ON THE INDIAN MUTINY.—The situation of the English troops in India again occupies the attention of the *Debits*, which declares that, in its opinion, the last news received must be considered rather favourable than otherwise. Nothing in history, the *Debits* conceives, is marked by greater boldness than the determination of the British to remain before Delhi, a city of 200,000 souls, and guarded by an army of from 40,000 to 50,000 men, well armed, and provided with every kind of stores. The writer of the article then proceeds to discuss the chances of the other Presidencies remaining faithful to the British rule; and, after summing up at some length the arguments on both sides, concludes as follows:—"I repeat that, even if those troops were to yield to the dangerous temptation before them, I should have no doubt of the final result. England will regain the upper hand; it will only be a question for her of time and money—two conditions which cannot fail her. As regards the military question, it does not appear to me that it can be discussed. I have lived for several years in the midst of Asiatics; I was in Bengal in 1846, at the time of the first revolt of the Sikhs; I visited Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay; and I cannot believe in the defeat by the Indians of the 60,000 or 70,000 English who will take the field in India during next winter. The sepoys may massacre their officers in their beds, may murder the women after subjecting them to the most horrible outrages, and throw the children into the air to catch them on the points of their bayonets, for I believe them capable of all these abominations; but I do not admit that they can resist Europeans when in any force; nor can it be doubtful that, after the first success of the English arms, they will be seen betraying and selling each other for money."

AN APOSTROPHE WORTH EIGHT THOUSAND POUNDS.—Monsieur de M.—died on the 27th of February last, leaving a will in his own handwriting, which he concludes thus:—"And to testify my affection for my nephews Charles and Henri de M.—, I bequeath to each of *eux* (i.e., of them) (or *deux*, i.e., two) hundred thousand francs." The paper was folded before the ink was dry, and the writing is blotted in many places. The legates assert that the apostrophe is one of those blots; but the heir-at-law, a legitimate son of the defunct, maintains, on the contrary, that the apostrophe is intentional.—*National Magazine*.

LOSS OF THE BRITISH BARQUE "HOPE."—Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul at Caen, in a letter to the *Times*, dated Sept. 5th, gives the following particulars of the loss of this vessel:—"I have to report the total loss of the British barque *Hope*, of Bristol, 503 tons, bound from Swansea to the Cape Verde Islands with patent fuel. The captain (Read) and his crew of sixteen souls were picked up in two boats at five p.m., on the 26th ult., during a gale of wind and heavy sea, by the captain and crew of the French brig *Amitie*, of La Nouvelle, in the Gulf of Lyons, and brought to this port. They report that they could not have lived out the night had it not been for the courage and providential aid of the French crew. The vessel foundered and was abandoned in lat. 46 deg. 43 min. N., long. 10 deg. 14 min. W. Nothing was saved but the ship's papers."



THE APOLLONICON, OR GREAT MUSICAL CHARIOT, FROM THE UNITED STATES

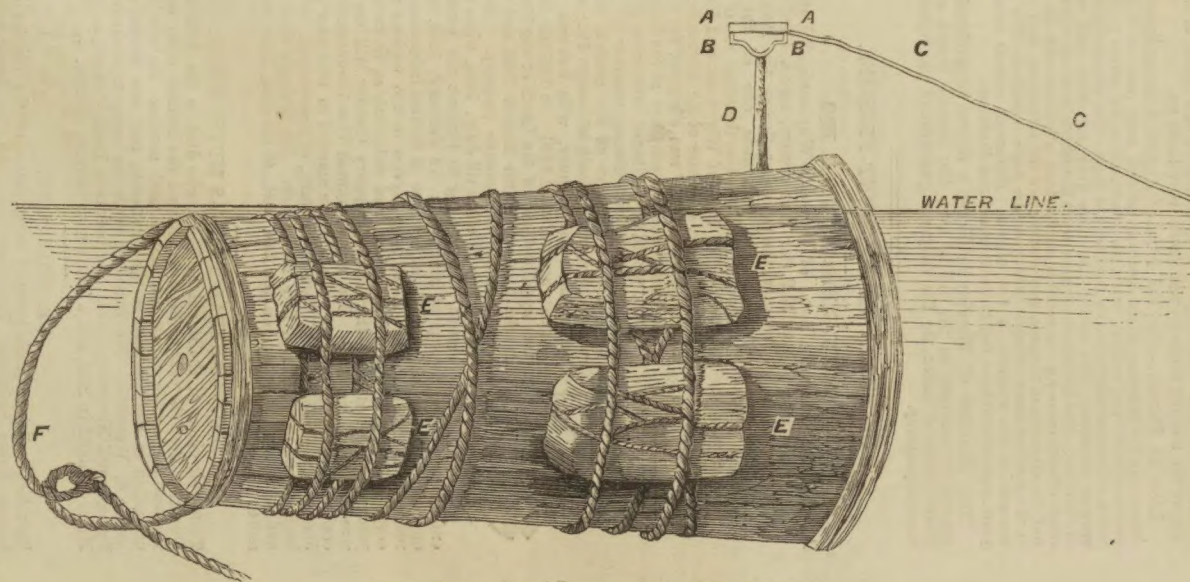
THE GREAT UNITED STATES' CIRCUS.

It will be remembered that, on the landing of Messrs. Howes and Cushing's leviathan travelling equestrian establishment at Liverpool, we gave a sectional drawing of the between-decks of the chartered vessel, the *Southampton*, which conveyed it across the Atlantic. The proprietors have since made a most successful tour of the northern and midland towns, entering the several places with a procession of horses, carriages, &c., heretofore unmatched, even by American candidates for public patronage in this country.

The United States' Circus, as this pageant is termed, consists of a musical chariot or Apollonicon, drawn by forty cream-coloured horses, driven in hand by Mr. J. F. Paul. Sir St. Vincent Cotton (whose health, we are sorry to say, will not now permit him to enjoy his favourite amusement), Mr. Vernon Dolphin, Lord Longford, and the few noblemen and gentlemen of the Guards who still keep drags, and sustain the remembrance of the whip, the reins, and the shooter, will no doubt be delighted with the forty-in-hand and the dexterous manner in which the driver handles "the ribbons." The chariot is embellished by a painting of the landing of Columbus on the western shores, and a spirited illustration of a buffalo hunt. Among the inmates of this car is a troupe of Bedouin Arabs, whose feats of eccentric agility are truly astonishing. A whole tribe of North American Indians join in the cavalcade, and excite the wonder of the country folks by their strange costume and manners.

Ten elegant American waggons form a portion of the procession, well worthy of inspection by English wheelwrights and waggon-builders, on account of their lightness and burden-bearing strength. A number of American "traps," as they are called, appear in the pageant, driven by the members of the company, who are the most wonder-working that could be selected from the overcharged market of talent created by the persevering genius of Brother Jonathan. The marquee or pavilion in which the whole company display their varied qualifications for amusing the public is of gigantic size, but most picturesque in appearance. It is appointed with great taste and knowledge of decoration; and the ventilation, which is so essential in this sultry season, is so arranged as to render comfortably cool every portion of the tent.

We understand that the leviathan United States' Circus will shortly visit the metropolis, and their location will probably be the *Panopticon*, or, as Mr. E. T. Smith proposes to call his recent purchase, the *Jardin d'Hiver*, in Leicester-square.



CHINESE INFERNAL MACHINE, IN CANTON RIVER.

TERRIFIC CHINESE INFERNAL MACHINE.

The details of the following extraordinary Infernal Machine have been sent home by an officer on board H.M. steam-ship *Niger*, now on the China station. It was destined for the destruction of the *Encounter*; but the vigilance of the English officers and sailors saved the ship, and frustrated this new attempt of their enemies. The subjoined notes, which accompanied the Sketch, fully explain all the circumstances of the attempt:—

A B are the upper and lower parts of a tin box at the top of the hose tube D: A, the upper, containing tinder on fire; B, the lower part, containing more tinder, on top of the powder in the tube D, which leads into the centre of the cask of powder.
C is a small line attached to a slide between the fire and the tinder not on fire; the line being attended by a man in a small boat some distance ahead of the *Encounter*. (The man was shot by our guard-boat).
E E represent large stones lashed to the cask, which sink it below the water-line, all but a foot at the large end, going down to nothing at the small end.
F F, a rope which connects another similar machine to this one; and the rope about three or four feet below the water.

So that the intention was (if they had not been caught) to let these drift down with the tide ahead of the *Encounter*, and the rope would catch under the bows, and one of these machines would go on either side. Then the man in the boat would pull the slide out with the small line, and consequently ignite the tinder on top of the powder in the tube, and so explode the powder in the cask. Each cask contained about half a ton of powder; and they would have given the *Encounter* a good shaking had they exploded alongside. It was on the 7th of January, about four o'clock in the morning, that it was tried.

GENERAL CODRINGTON.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. Blane publishes in a contemporary the following extract from a letter, dated August 16, from Sir W. Codrington to Sir Charles Yorke, Military Secretary:—"Before leaving England I am anxious that his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief should be aware of my perfect readiness to serve in India, should unfavourable accounts continue, and that he thinks my services could be useful, even temporarily. No one can feel more strongly than myself the wish never to interfere with those who, having had the brunt of hard work, ought to reap the reward. But there might arise occasions in other places; and I trust that his Royal Highness will not consider rank or former high command to be a bar, on my part, to employment in any lower military capacity where difficulty or active service is going on."



DINNER GIVEN TO THE OPERATIVES OF MESSRS. HORROCKS, MILLER, AND CO., AT MANCHESTER, UPON THEIR VISIT TO THE ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

MONUMENT TO CAPTAIN VAUGHAN.

This handsome memorial has recently been erected in the parish church of Llangedmore, Cardiganshire, to this gallant young officer, Captain Vaughan, who died before Sebastopol during the late war. The sculptor, Mr. S. Manning, has ably executed the insignia and armorial decorations of the monument. The slab bears the following inscription:—



MONUMENT RECENTLY ERECTED TO CAPTAIN VAUGHAN, IN LLANGEDMORE CHURCH, CARDIGANSHIRE.

RESTORATION OF ST. PETER'S CHURCH, SUDBURY.

The Church of St. Peter, Sudbury, is, like many of the Suffolk churches, of Perpendicular architecture, and consists of a western tower, nave, and chancel, with aisles throughout, the tower opening with three arches into the aisles and nave. The chancel and the chancel aisles were restored in the time of the late Incumbent, the Rev. J. Henly. These, as well as the rest of the church, had fittings and arrangements of even a worse character than the average of such fittings during the last century.

The pulpit, reading-desk, and clerk's desk occupied the centre of the chancel; children's seats, looking westwards, and arranged as a gallery, filled up the east end of the chancel aisles. The character of the chancel was entirely lost, although the side-screens and pieces of stalls still remained.

The nave and aisles were left untouched, until the present Incumbent, the Rev. J. W. H. Molyneux, resolved upon the continuance of the works. Galleries lined the aisles and west end, shutting off entirely from the church a large area in the tower and west bay of the aisles. The tower arch was entirely filled up, and all light from the west end blocked off, giving a most gloomy and oppressive character to the church on entering. The whole area was divided into narrow pews, as inconvenient as they were unsightly, and the appearance of the columns was excessively injured by these and the high platforms on which they stood.

The restoration of the church, having been decided on, was intrusted to Mr. Butterworth, the architect, of London. Before it was commenced, a majority of those who were considered possessors of pews had removed their pew-doors, and consented to their pews being considered as entirely free; and it was generally understood that the restoration of the nave and aisles was to be carried out on the principle of making the whole area absolutely free and unappropriated.

This has been now effected. The nave and a considerable part of the aisles have been furnished with chairs of a light and inexpensive kind, and benches, of a skeleton character, have been placed against the outer walls. By means of the chairs all passages are now made available, and on Sunday evenings these passages are fully occupied in all directions. On week days a number of chairs, sufficient for the average number who attend prayers, is all that is left; the open floor of the pavement and the full length of the columns being left unincumbered.

The east end of the chancel has been adorned with colour on the walls around the window, a painted reredos beneath it, and a stained glass window of five lights, representing the four major Prophets and the four Evangelists in the outer lights, with the

Nativity of our Lord and an enthroned figure of our Lord in the centre light, supported by the other light figures. This part is the gift of E. Stedman, Esq., one of the principal inhabitants of the town.

The organ occupies one of the chancel aisles, and the chancel itself is fitted with choir stalls of wainscot, agreeing with the old remains.

Some colour has been restored on the ceilings, and throughout the nave and chancel; and the old font has been in part relieved with gold and colour. The west entrance of the church has been brought into

use, and an internal screen with doors formed to protect it from the market-place, upon which the church abuts.

In all parts of the work the point continually aimed at and considered has been the making this house of God equally free to the poor and rich throughout, and the abolishing everything which might lead to a restoration of the slightest distinctions or appropriation.

The funds for the restoration have been provided by subscriptions from the town.



THE CHURCH OF ST. PETER, RESTORED, AT SUDBURY.

TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED WORKPEOPLE AT THE ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION.

A GRATIFYING instance of consideration on the part of employers, and of taste on the part of working people, was shown by a recent visit of the workpeople of Messrs. Horrocks, Miller, and Co., of Preston, to the Manchester Art-Treasures. The directors of the Exhibition exerted themselves on the occasion most praiseworthy to add to the comforts of so large a number of the operative class, affording them every facility for viewing the wonders of art; and to their judicious arrangements and zealous co-operation the success of the visit was doubtless in a great measure due. This vast body of persons, numbering two thousand five hundred, arrived at the building at an early hour, placing themselves under the direction of Messrs. Robinson and Bradley, two of the managers belonging to Messrs. Horrocks, Miller, and Co.'s works. After an examination of the contents of the building they sat down to a dinner provided for them by Mr. Wm. Donald, the contractor for the refreshments, in the large refreshment tent (of which we give an Engraving). This tent is about 500 feet long by 60 feet wide. After dinner they resumed their inspection of the Art Treasures, returning to Preston in two trains at an early hour in the evening. That the attentions of the directors were not thrown away was shown by the committee for conducting the excursion passing a resolution wherein they expressed their "acknowledgments and thankfulness to Mr. J. C. Deane and the directors for the kind and considerate spirit manifested by them." They also tendered their thanks to Mr. Donald for the excellent dinner which he had provided for them, and for his courteous conduct on the occasion.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Sept. 13.—14th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 14.—Ember Week. Moscow burnt, 1812.
TUESDAY, 15.—Mr. Huskisson accidentally killed, 1830.
WEDNESDAY, 16.—Foundling Hospital burnt, 1742.
THURSDAY, 17.—Siege of Gibraltar ended, 1782.
FRIDAY, 18.—Laurence Sterne died, 1768.
SATURDAY, 19.—Dr. Samuel Johnson born, 1709.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 19, 1857.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
9 15	10 5	10 55	11 40	—	0 13	0 45
1 15	1 5	1 55	2 40	3 13	3 45	4 15

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Two Extra Performances at Reduced Prices, on FRIDAY, Sept. 18th, and SATURDAY, Sept. 19th. "Piccolini, Spetia, Ortolani, Giugliani, Benvenuto, Rossi, and Bolletti. Two Extra Performances will be given on Friday Evening, Sept. 18th, and Saturday Evening, Sept. 19th, when will be presented IL DON GIOVANNI and LA TRAVIATA. Prices: Boxes (to accommodate four persons)—Grand tier, pit tier, and one pair, £2 2s.; two pair, £1 1s.; three pair, 15s.; gallery, 10s. 6d.; pit stalls, 10s. 6d.; pit, 3s. 6d.; gallery stalls, 3s. 6d.; and gallery, 2s. The Box-office will open on Monday, Sept. 14th. And in the meantime places may be secured by application to Mr. Fish, stage door, Her Majesty's Theatre.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Beatrice, Mrs. Catherine Sinclair, who has been received with enthusiasm. On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL; Lady Teague, Mrs. Catherine Sinclair. After which every evening the new Comedy of VICTIMS: Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Howe, Mr. W. Farren; Miss M. O'Neil, Miss E. King, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Revival of the celebrated Drama of THE PILOT.—Second Week of Mr. T. P. COOKE'S Engagement.—On Monday and during the Week, URGENT PRIVATE AFFAIRS. The Drama of THE PILOT: Mr. T. P. Cooke in his original character. With other Entertainments.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—On MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14th, 1857, and during the Week, the entertainments will commence with the Grand Oriental Spectacle of EL HYDER, Chief of the Giant Mountains. After which elegant and novel SCENES in the ARENA, introducing the eminent Equestrian and Gymnastic artists of this Establishment. Concluding with TEKELI, with Equestrian effects. Commence at Seven.

IMMENSE SUCCESS!!!

STANDARD THEATRE, SHOREDITCH.—The great Vocalists Mr. and Mrs. Sims Reeves, every Evening during the Week, supported by first-rate Artists, a select Chorus from the Italian Opera, with the Band of the Princess's Theatre, under the Direction of Mr. Isaacson.—Commence at Seven.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1857.

THE sympathy so loudly and warmly expressed for the sufferers by the abominable mutiny of the sepoys of the Bengal army has not been confined to the British Isles. Among the list of the subscribers for a truly Imperial donation figures the name of the Emperor of the French, whose contribution of £1000, in addition to £400 subscribed by the officers and soldiers of the Imperial Guard, has been announced to the Lord Mayor by the excellent representative of France in this country, the Viscount de Persigny. If any Frenchman could be cited more intimately acquainted than another with the merits of Englishmen, and of the immense value of England in the great confederation or community of civilised States, it would be the Emperor. In the days of his adversity he lived in England and enjoyed the protection of its laws, and in the days of his prosperity he looks with grateful and friendly recollection to the land which was once his home; sympathising in the wrongs done to it, or the misfortunes which befall it. Were the French subscription confined to the Emperor and his body guard, the admirable spirit manifested would not be less a matter of gratulation in this country; but when we know that such large cities as Bordeaux and Lyons, without waiting for an Imperial example, opened subscription lists, we are warranted in the belief that the Anglo-French alliance is one not alone of national policy, but of popular heart; and that its foundations are laid upon a basis not easily to be shaken, whatever may be the perturbations of States or the revolutions of Empires. The Emperor of Russia and the Emperor of the French are, it appears, to have a meeting in Germany. It is asserted by some who look by preference on the dark side of things that their meeting cannot but be hostile to this country. It is certainly possible that it may be so; yet, possible though it be, we think it highly improbable that the Emperor of the French, who knows the might of England, and the importance to his own dynasty of a good understanding with us, should leave his strongest possible friend for a much weaker one, and alarm all the free spirits and constitutional sympathies of Europe, by so glaring a pact with ultra-despotism. If it should be so, it would be extraordinary; but we much doubt whether it would greatly signify to the people of Great Britain. We are strong enough to do without allies, should those who profess friendship towards us or court our alliance prove unstable or treacherous. But, as is well observed in an admirable article in one of the Austrian semi-official journals, the *Ost. Deutsche Post*, England is supported in the present crisis by a great and general sympathy.

"Wherever inveterate prejudice and national jealousy do not predominate—says the Austrian writer—it is wished that England may speedily triumph. So great, so powerful is the force of public opinion in this matter that even those who at heart hate the proud British Empire, and wish to see it enervated and exhausted, dare not openly express their thoughts. They are necessitated to mark their real sentiments under a hypocritical 'turning up of the eyes' (*Augenverdrehen*) and apparently sympathising phrases. England's power and greatness must be upheld for the welfare of the world, for the maintenance of the integrity and independence of the European States; for if her

might and influence should decline, two Powers would share between them the dominion over the world. We do not mean Russia and France, but Russia and North America. It is necessary for Germany, for the Netherlands, for the balance of power in the East, that England should continue to be what she is. England is also necessary to the well-being of France, inasmuch as she, by her influence, keeps a sanguine and over-hasty nation from making perilous experiments—from paying, by the most terrible misfortunes, for a few brief years of splendour (glory). The war in India will probably last one or two years; but every politician, who is not a Russian or an American, must desire that the exertions of England may be crowned with success, and that she may remain, as now, a first-rate Power."

THE contest between the great and important colony of Canada—destined to be hereafter the most precious jewel in the Crown of Great Britain, if it be not so at the present time—and the association of monopolists known under the title of the Hudson's Bay Company, has not attracted in England the attention which it merits. Mighty interests are involved in the result; and it will be hard and disgraceful, indeed, if the rebellion in India, or any other circumstance appealing to the well-known dislike of English statesmen and the English public to meddle with more than one great matter at a time, shall cause either statesmen or the public to neglect the demands made by the Canadians for the extension of their country into the wilderness of the far north-west, that has long lain at the mercy of the Hudson's Bay hunters, and which will be inevitably colonised by the United States, in spite of the Canadians, and of the Hudson's Bay Company to boot, if England does not wake up before it be too late to prevent the mischief. The Red River Settlement in the disputed territory can be reached in twenty-four days from England, or twelve from Quebec and New York. Although the country immediately round Hudson's Bay is unfit for cultivation, yet it is asserted by the Canadians the fisheries, minerals, forests, and rivers, might advantageously be opened to the British and Canadian public; the Hudson's Bay Company receiving such compensation as British justice might decree. But the great prairies, over which countless herds of buffaloes roam, and which extend from the valley of the Mississippi, in 49 to 61 deg. north, ought, unless we are prepared to let the Americans have the territory, to be forthwith annexed to Canada. This district comprises [Lakes Winnipeg, Winipigoos, and Manilabon, with the Saskatchewan and Red Rivers, which are navigable for many thousand miles, with other lakes and rivers further north; and the Mackenzie, opening the whale fisheries of the Pacific and Arctic to the interior of America. Sir George Simpson, Sir John Richardson, and other travellers, describe the country to be as fertile as Great Britain, and to have as good a climate. Captain Pope and Major Long, sent by the Government of the United States, gave glowing accounts of the soil and minerals, described its internal navigation as second only to that of the Mississippi, and declared the prairies to be equal to those of Illinois and Iowa. Lake Winnipeg drains a country of no less than 360,000 square miles, while the whole basin of the great lakes and the St. Lawrence does not cover more than 270,000. The dominion of the Hudson's Bay Company at present extends over 2,500,000 square miles, of which 500,000 are fit for settlement. This enormous territory exceeds in superficies all the other British possessions in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, and is larger than Russia in Europe, France, and Austria united. The trade of this Empire—for such it may be called—employs at present only four ships, each of about 500 tons, importing about £80,000, and exporting about £300,000 of furs in exchange—though the Indians only get about £20,000 worth in barter for the furs. What a different country this might be made under a system of Free-trade delivered from the incubus of the Hudson's Bay Company! To the west of the Rocky Mountains as far as the Pacific the climate and soil resemble those of Ireland, and the country possesses rich fisheries and forests, with coal and other minerals, which are not admitted under the Reciprocity Act to the United States, but are subject to duties of 20 per cent. San Francisco and California are the great markets for the produce of Vancouver's Island, also belonging by charter to the Hudson's Bay Company; and it would be an immense advantage not only to that island, but to the mother country, if it were annexed to Canada. It would then have the benefits of the Reciprocity Act, and enter upon a career of prosperity of which it is next to impossible to exaggerate the extent.

The population of Canada West has increased more than 1,000,000 within the last twenty years; that of Minnesota, belonging to the United States, 200,000 in six years; and that of Iowa, Illinois, and Wisconsin, 300,000 each in seven years; while that of the Hudson's Bay territory, under the dominion of the Company, has remained stationary, the whole population not exceeding 110,000 Indians, and 15,000 whites and half-breeds.

In 1830 there was as little trade on Lake Michigan as on Lake Winnipeg. In 1856 the former exported 4,500,000 quarters of grain, with beef, pork, &c.; importing 120,000 tons of iron, 1,000,000 tons of timber, and large quantities of manufactured goods; while the boats or canoes of the Hudson's Bay Company are to the present day the only traders on the other.

Lake Superior in 1815 employed but one smack. In 1856, 500,000 dollars' worth of goods, in steamers and sailing-ships, passed through the Soo Canal—the exports of copper exceeding 4000 tons, and of iron ore 80,000 tons. This year the export of minerals is expected to be double, but all the trade is confined to the American side, the Hudson's Bay Company being opposed to all settlement on theirs. It must, under such circumstances, be considered fortunate that the attempt of this Company to obtain possession of all the harbours on the British side was discovered in time to prevent the consummation, or Canada would have been stunted and robbed, and the natural expansion of a magnificent empire would have been bartered—not for a mess of pottage, but for a nothing!

The Hudson's Bay Company derive their rights from the charter bestowed upon them in the reign of King Charles II., at a time when Canada belonged to France, and when both the French and the English claimed a sovereignty over the comparatively unknown regions to the north and west. The Canadians of the present day, as representatives alike of the former French possessors of the colony, and of the English to whom it was ceded, or by whom it was wrested from the French, raise a claim incompatible with the monopoly of the Hudson's Bay Company. The simple question which the British Government ought immediately to

consider is, not only what rights the Hudson's Bay Company possess, but what compensation should be given to them for the abrogation of those rights under the pressure of a national necessity, and of the well-understood interests both of the home country and of the Canadian population. The question cannot be too soon disposed of, for, while the British Government sleeps and the Hudson's Bay Company oppose the *vis inertiae*, agencies are busy at work which may end in the creation upon the Red River of a new State of the American Union. Already American settlers are setting the antiquated charter of the Hudson's Bay Company at defiance, and squatting upon the disputed ground. If they be allowed to become sufficiently numerous, this country and Canada may find themselves engaged in a controversy with the Government at Washington of which it would be difficult to predict the issues. At the present time the matter might be easily arranged. A few years hence we may wake up and discover that we have lost the best part of what ought to have been Canada, and that we have injured ourselves to the immense advantage of a rival, without the slightest advantage to the company of monopolists of whose rights, real or supposed, we have been so anti-nationally tenacious.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort have thoroughly enjoyed their Highland residence during the past week. Leistering in the Dee, deer-stalking, and the Braemar Highland Gathering, have afforded abundant occupation for the Royal party, and not a day has passed without an attendant amusement.

On Thursday evening the Queen drove in the direction of Invercauld Castle. On reaching the gates of the demesne her Majesty overtook the Forbes Highlanders, under the command of Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., who were upon their march to attend the Braemar Gathering. The clan drew up and saluted the Queen. On the following day her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Royal, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and Prince Arthur, visited the Highland Gathering at Braemar. The Queen and the Royal party arrived at the Castle of Braemar at about three o'clock, and were received by the Earl and Countess of Fife, and Mr. and Mrs. Farquharson of Invercauld. The clans of the Dufts, the Farquharsons, the Forbes, and a party of the Ogilvies, were drawn up to receive her Majesty. The games commenced immediately upon the Queen's arrival. They consisted of putting the stone, throwing the heavy hammer, tossing the caber, reel dancing, &c. Her Majesty returned to Balmoral at about six o'clock.

On Saturday the Queen, accompanied by the Prince Consort and the Princess Royal, drove to Birkhall, proceeding thence up Glen Muick.

On Sunday the Queen, the Prince Consort, and the Princess Royal, attended Divine service at the parish church of Crathie. In attendance were Lady Churchill, the Hon. Flora MacDonald, the Earl of Clarendon, Major-General the Hon. C. Grey, and Colonel the Hon. C. Phipps. The service was performed by the Rev. J. Caird.

The Queen and the Prince Consort ascended to the summit of Lochnagar on Monday. They were accompanied by the Princess Royal, Princess Alice, and Princess Helena, and by Lady Churchill and the Earl of Clarendon. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady James Murray, dined with her Majesty in the evening.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby have arrived at the St. George's Hotel from Florence, *en congé* for a few months. It is some years since the noble Marquis and Marchioness have visited England.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston left town on Saturday last for Brocket Hall. The noble Lord comes to London daily to transact official business.

Lord Panmure left town on Tuesday for Brechin Castle, Forfar.

WYLD'S MAP OF DELHI.—In last week's ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS we reproduced a small portion of Mr. Wyld's very excellent Map of Delhi, which has just been issued in a convenient form, and at a remarkably cheap price. The portion of the map given in our publication included only the city of Delhi, but Mr. Wyld's larger map comprises the city and fortifications of Modern Delhi, or Shahjahanabad, the ruins of Ancient Delhi, the course of the Jumna and of its offshoot, and the cantonments of the British forces of infantry and artillery, with all the ground intervening between the intrenchments of the besieged and the camp of the besiegers. Mr. Wyld's map is on the scale of an inch to a quarter of a mile, and cannot fail, we should think, to command the extensive sale to which its accuracy and completeness so well entitle it.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE QUEEN.—Her Majesty has appointed Duncan Cameron Munro to be Consul of Surinam; David Abraham Jesurun to be Consul in the Island of Curaçoa; and Major H. St. G. Ord, R.E., to be Lieut.-Gov. of the Island of Dominica. The Queen has also appointed George Alfred Arney to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, C. H. Dupuy to be District Magistrate for the Island of Mauritius, F. H. A. Forth (Colonial Treasurer) to be a Member of the Legislative Council of Hong-Kong; and R. G. Pedder to be a Non-elective Member of the Legislative Council of the Virgin Islands.

The two Princes, Phra-Dhiraj-Suidh and Phra-Khram-Hinang, nephews of the King of Siam, have arrived at Suez on their way to visit France and England, and are accompanied by a numerous suite. They embarked at Bangkok at the end of May last, on board an English vessel.

The Lord Chancellor has reported to the House of Peers that George Arthur Hastings, Earl of Granard, and James, Earl of Fife, have made out their claim to be admitted to vote at the election of Lords Temporal to represent the Peerage of Ireland in the Parliament of the United Kingdom.

THE SUBMARINE CABLE, CONNECTING EUROPE AND AFRICA, has been successfully laid between Bona and Cape Teulada. The communication between Teulada and Sparivento—a distance of seventeen miles—has to be made before regular telegraphic communication can be opened with Algeria. The cable is a heavy one, with four conducting wires, and has been laid successfully, in above 100 fathoms of 1600 to 1700 fathoms water. The whole distance covered is 124 nauts—or 145 miles.

THE TAVISTOCK ELECTION, on Friday (last week), terminated in favour of Mr. Russell by a majority of forty-four, the numbers being—Russell, 164; Miall, 120.

ROYAL COMMISSION OF THE PATRIOTIC FUND.—The following information respecting the Patriotic Fund has been communicated to the press for publication. The numbers on the books at the present time are as follows:—Widows, 3704; children, 3900; orphans who have lost both parents, 156. The above are the only classes eligible for relief under the Royal Commission which limits the application of the fund to the widows and orphans of the soldiers, seamen, and marines whose deaths are attributable to their service in the war against Russia. There are still new cases coming on, in consequence of men dying from wounds or from disease undoubtedly contracted in the Crimea. The present rate of expenditure is nearly £80,000 per annum.

THE POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA.—The results of the Census taken on the 29th March last are now made public, and the Census Commission has issued a table, from which we gather that the population at that date consisted of 253,116 males, 145,303 females; total, 403,419. According to Mr. Archer, the Deputy Registrar-General, the entire population of the Australian colonies, on the 1st July, 1857, may be fairly estimated in round numbers at one million at least, thus:—Victoria, 414,000; New South Wales, 300,000; South Australia, 105,000; Tasmania, 80,000; Western Australia, 14,000; New Zealand, 130,000; total, 1,043,000.

THE MANAGEMENT OF COLOURS.—I never saw a piece of porcelain, however trifling, nor the most paltry fan, nor little painted paper thing of any kind from China, which failed in harmony and effect, and did not furnish admirable suggestions and lessons. The beauty of the ornamental productions of India seems not to depend upon the quality of their component materials, nor to be regulated by the value of the ornament. I have an Indian rug made of wool such as the wool of this country, costing three or four rupees, in which the choice and management of colours are as refined as in the most expensive shawls of the Decan or Thibet. So, too, with a fan from Madras: every artist to whom I have shown it has wondered at the fine effect achieved with the most paltry means; a glass bead, some Birmingham finel, a bit of blue and a bit of red cloth, some chippings of peacocks' feathers, a bunch of pink floss silk—these of themselves poor materials, arranged by fine taste, become the principal ornament of a fan made of the feathers of the Argus pheasant, supported by an exquisitely-carved ivory handle, and decorated with a handsome tassel of gold thread and silk.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

ABOUT 2000 workmen of the spinning manufactories of Cologne struck work a few days ago to obtain an advance of wages. Some of the leaders in the strike have been arrested.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

WHILE expecting the telegraphic despatch with Indian news, we have little with which the mind can occupy itself, and nothing which can long divert it from the one great anxiety of the hour. Yet time is not unprofitably spent at home by those who have resolved on finding some duty for themselves in connection with the Indian crisis; and the noble subscription list which is being daily lengthened for the benefit of the surviving sufferers by the rebellion already shows worthy of the cause. Among other gifts, a generous donation from the Emperor of the French will be noted with satisfaction. Lord Dalhousie is stated to have placed his retiring pension of £5000 a year at the disposal of the London Committee for the relief of the distressed Anglo-Indians, and it is more pleasant to record this, as a spontaneous offering by a kind-hearted man, than as a "payment into court," with an eye to the searching inquisition that is coming touching the recent administration of India. The clergy have an opportunity of doing much for the Indian Fund, and will, we doubt not, avail themselves of it, by urging and collecting the contributions of their flocks, for whom the Bishops have thoughtfully compiled prayers suitable to the occasion, except for the accidental omission of any incentive to personal sacrifice. This our practical, working ministers will easily supply. The fund will not be worthy of England if it prove insufficient to compensate all the sufferers for the least of their afflictions—their pecuniary losses.

Irish priests, Romish or Protestant, have a special gift for raising disturbances. One day we have a knot of Catholic clergymen hounding in a mob to beat and mutilate Protestant voters. Another day we have a set of Presbyterian preachers insisting on open-air preaching, though they have plenty of church room, for the sake of defying their Catholic fellow-townsmen. The Attorney-General of Ireland has to deal with the first pack of firebrands, but the second seem at present to be beyond legal jurisdiction, which is to be regretted. At Belfast these latter have been distinguishing themselves, a Mr. Hanna the being ringleader, and the result has been rioting, a collision with the police, firing, and bloodshed; and we are calmly informed that gun clubs are organised, with a view to affrays likely to result from future demonstrations of the kind. Considering that the authorities sternly put down park-preaching in tranquil England, where no riot could have occurred, and where the worst that could have followed an unlimited license to preachers would have been the permitting a few ignorant scoundrels to take vulgar liberties with serious matters, it is hardly to be supposed that the Irish Government will endure these peripatetic polemics.

A still more offensive demonstration, connected to a certain extent with religious topics, has been made by some of the vagabonds who call themselves the apostles of Mormonism. They have been holding meetings, and proclaiming with ribald exultation the progress which their foul doctrines are making. On analysing their state ments they do not present much of which rational leaders of a movement need be very proud; for the "elder" who had the largest congregation of believers in Brigham Young and aspirants after polygamy admitted that most of them were receiving parish relief. That the lies of the Mormon preachers, who promise their votaries debauchery without work, should have their weight with people who have to battle with hard-faced "guardians" for the shillings that keep body and soul together, is not surprising. It seems, however, that President Buchanan has determined to root out the whole A latia of Utah; and therefore the efforts of Mormon missionaries will, for some time to come, be limited to plundering the miserable creatures who listen to them, instead of exporting the idiots. We confess ourselves at a loss to know why any of our contemporaries should have thought it worth while to publish the trash uttered by the fellows who got up these meetings. It is exceedingly offensive to good taste; and duty to the public would have been quite discharged by a record that such a gathering had occurred, and that the language and conduct of the elders were as disgusting as their doctrines.

Mr. Miall made a very gallant attack upon the borough of Tavistock; and, though he failed, he polled an exceedingly respectable minority. We allude to the subject for the sake of recording, with satisfaction, that Mr. Miall, heretofore one of the peace-apostles, and by no means the least able, took the English view of the present crisis. It would indeed be strange if any man with a heart in his bosom did not take that view at a time when the accounts from India are turning the gentlest natures to vengeance, and when even women, who, in ordinary times, shudder at the necessary destruction of animal life, and would rescue a hunted hare or other victim of sport, have been wrought up to such a point, by the tidings of the Indian atrocities, that they echo the hope of their male relatives that no quarter will be given to a single mutineer. Never, probably, was there so unanimous a feeling that, in the words of Southey,—

The avenging sword does mercy's work, this hour.

A French officer, who served in the Crimea, writes to complain of discourteous treatment received by him from some of the officials at Hampton Court Palace. His letter is couched in the most proper language, and he contrasts the behaviour of these persons with the courtesy he has always experienced from the English police. The matter ought to be inquired into; it is bad enough to be, ourselves, treated rudely by our servants, but it is unbearable that foreigners should undergo such treatment, considering the politeness manifested towards strangers when visiting Continental show-places. Some of the officials at our public places regard the public as a nuisance which they reluctantly tolerate, and it might not be amiss to make an example of the next menial who can be proved to have so misconceived his relation to his masters.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—A semi-official Berlin journal, the *Preussische Correspondenz*, has been instructed to inform its readers that—"It is with anxiety and indignation that the King has heard of the restless endeavours being made by certain clergymen and theologians to deter people from attending the meeting about to be held in Berlin by the Evangelical Alliance, with his permission and approbation. His Majesty had, therefore, commanded the Ober-Kirchenrath to make known to all general superintendents his determination not to allow silence on his part to be misrepresented as consent (to this oppositional movement), but was resolved to leave no opening for doubt on this point. The King attaches the most lively interest to this assembly, in which he holds and welcomes a manifestation of Christian fraternal spirit as yet unexampled, and of the Providence that presides over the destinies of the evangelical faith. While far from desirous to impose on any one an attendance at these meetings, the King will as little conceal from every one how much importance he attaches to them, and what auspicious results for the future of the Church he expects from them."

MISERIES OF A LECTURER.—The Rev. Dr. Bethune, in the course of a lecture at Newark, America, gave an amusing sketch of the miseries of a popular lecturer, in which he is reported to have said:—"Then, again, the reporters, whose irate quills he would no sooner provoke than those of a hundred fretful porcupines, often made him say very queer things. Once when he stated that he was not by birth, but only ecclesiastically, a Dutchman, the reporter made him an ecclesiastical deduction. Another time he spoke of the devil as sowing tares, and was astonished the next morning to read that he had mentioned the devil sowing trees. Another occasion he was made to say that the patriarch Abraham taught Cærops arithmetic!"

CALCUTTA is now lighted with gas. This was effected by the Oriental Gas Company on the 6th July. The natives assembled in thousands at night to gaze at the magic lights.

COUNTRY NEWS.

HARVEST HOME IN SOMERSETSHIRE.—For many years the festivities of "Harvest Home" have been discontinued, save in a few secluded nooks and corners of Old England. Archdeacon Denison has started the movement for their renewal, under an improved aspect, in Somersetshire. On Thursday week the first annual festival took place at East Brent, commencing with Divine service. The villagers and their friends went to church, where they joined in prayers, and listened to a sermon preached by Archdeacon Denison from the 5th chapter of the general epistle of St. James, and the 13th verse. Afterwards the male part of the rustic population sat down to a substantial dinner spread in a large tent erected in the vicarage meadows. Festooned and decorated at every point, the interior of the canvas erected looked exceedingly pretty. "Temperance in all things," "Old England for ever," "God save the Queen," "Agriculture," and other mottoes met the view at every point. Dinner being concluded, the President (Archdeacon Denison) rose amidst great cheering. He had been Vicar of the parish twelve years, during which time he had had a small share of trouble, and could lay claim to the love and confidence of all his parishioners. He thanked God for permitting him to join with them in their festivities on this occasion, celebrating the great bounty of Almighty God. He would ask them with one heart and voice to give nine cheers for the words which represented the greatest blessings this country enjoyed—"Church and Queen" (Tremendous cheering). The President then gave "Prosperity to East Brent," which was drunk with three times three. After some further toasts had been drunk the tent was cleared, and the female part of the community sat down to tea—china, in all the pride of gold rims and antiquated designs, which had not seen the light for years, being brought out on the occasion. Meanwhile rustic games were engaged in in the vicarage meadows. The bells rang joyous peals; flags fluttered from the steeple; streamers, here and there, peeped through the trees; and the exhilarating strains of a band set little parties dancing all about the green turf. The scene is described as being one of genuine rural bliss; and in the evening all went to their homes with hearts gladdened by the simple fête.

HARVEST HOME AT THE REDHILL REFORMATORY.—The annual festival of the boys placed in this institution, in celebration of the close of their harvest work, took place on Thursday week. All the boys assembled in the recreation-ground at two o'clock; and, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, were all soon engaged in various games of cricket, jingling, jumping in sacks, &c. This continued till five o'clock, when they all repaired to the refectory adjoining the chapel, where a supply of beef, soup, &c., was provided for them. The place had been decorated with flowers, mottoes, and variegated lights. Prominent among the mottoes was this one—"All Honour to the Founder of the Feast, Sidney Turner." After supper several well-bound books were distributed amongst the most deserving of the boys. There are now 273 lads in the establishment, being an increase of eighteen since last December. There has not been a single death in the institution since it was opened, and all the lads look remarkably happy and healthy.

PROPOSED VISIT OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL CHILDREN TO THE MANCHESTER EXHIBITION.—A meeting has been held in Manchester, to originate a subscription to enable the whole of the Sunday-school children of Manchester and Salford to visit the Exhibition of Art Treasures. The Mayor, Sir James Watts, presided. The proposition had been thrown out by a writer in one of the local papers, under the signature of "Alpha," who, estimating the number of children at 100,000, suggested that there would be no difficulty in raising £5000 to pay a shilling per head for their admission, and enclosing £100 towards the object, on condition that £3000 was raised by the 15th inst. To this the Mayor had placed an additional £50. The meeting was well attended by the conductors and managers of Sunday-schools, and in the short discussion that ensued it appeared to be the opinion that "Alpha" had over-estimated numbers in speaking of 100,000, and that, supposing there were 70,000, this number would be further reduced to something like 40,000 or 50,000, if they struck out children under ten years of age—below which it was thought that children would not appreciate the Exhibition. Resolutions were passed, however, approving the suggestion of "Alpha," and appointing a committee to collect the requisite funds. The Mayor and Mr. David Morris were appointed honorary secretaries.

SCHOOL EXCURSION.—Last week forty-five boys connected with the Penkridge and Bednall National Schools and Lord Hatherton's Farm School started, under the charge of three schoolmasters, on a trip to Liverpool, by the kindness of Lord Hatherton, Lord Lieutenant of the county. On arriving at Birkenhead they visited Layard's Dockyard, the inspection of which occupied them the whole day. They were subsequently conducted to St. George's Hall, Liverpool. On the following day they enjoyed an excursion to New Brighton, returning home in the evening. The full expenses of the trip were defrayed by Lord Hatherton. It may be remarked (says the *Wolverhampton Chronicle*), that at the Farm School a number of boys employed on his Lordship's estate are educated at the expense of Lord Hatherton, the time allotted to their school training being before they commence work in the morning, and after they have finished in the evening.

DR. LIVINGSTONE ON THE COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS OF AFRICA.—On Wednesday morning Dr. Livingstone, the African traveller, met the members of the Chamber of Commerce, Commercial Association, and Cotton Supply Association, at the Townhall, Manchester, and had a hearty reception. Sir James Watts, Mayor of Manchester, presided. The Mayor having introduced Dr. Livingstone to the meeting, Mr. Henry Ashworth presented a highly complimentary address to the distinguished visitor from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers. Dr. Livingstone gave a number of interesting and valuable particulars respecting the commercial products of Africa. In answer to a question by Mr. Cheetham, respecting sheep's or goat's wool, Dr. Livingstone said the only wool he had seen was on the heads of the people. The sheep there had hair instead of wool, and the men's heads had wool instead of hair. However, inland from Benguela, there was a long stretch of cold, elevated country, where the sheep actually had wool, and cattle flourished remarkably well.—Dr. Livingstone addressed a meeting in the evening on the missionary prospects in Africa.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH announces the following subjects of competition for the award of 1858-59:—The Keith Prize, a gold medal and from £40 to £50 in money, will be given for the best communication on a scientific subject. Brewster, Forbes, and other distinguished natural philosophers, have been the gainers of the Keith medal on former occasions. The Macdougall Brisbane Prize, a gold medal and money, will be awarded to the best biographical notice of an eminent Scotchman, including an estimate of the influence and importance of his writings and discoveries. The Neill Prize, a gold medal and money, will be given for the best paper on a subject of natural history, by a Scottish naturalist; or, failing any paper thus communicated, to the best work or treatise published within the five years preceding the time of award.

INSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.—The annual meeting of the Institutional Association of Literary and Mechanics' Institutions in Lancashire and Cheshire, was held in Manchester on Tuesday. The business meeting, for the adoption of the report and election of officers, was held in the afternoon, in the library hall of the Athenæum. Joseph Crook, Esq., M.P. for Bolton, presided, and there was a full attendance of delegates from various institutions in the two counties. The report gave a gratifying account of the progress of the association, in which were enrolled 100 literary, mechanics', and improvement societies. In the evening the prizes and certificates which had been awarded by the examiners were delivered to the successful candidates, by Lord Brougham, in the lecture theatre at the Mechanics' Institution, David-street. After the distribution of the prizes, Lord Brougham delivered a long and eloquent address. His Lordship reviewed the history of mechanics' institutions since their commencement, and mentioned some interesting statistical facts, with a view to show the very great progress which had been made in various branches of education. He then addressed some words of practical advice to members of mechanics' institutions.

CHILHAM AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL FETE.—On Monday an agricultural and general rural fête was held in the picturesque grounds attached to Chilham Castle, in aid of the funds of the Kent and Canterbury Hospital. Apart from the benevolent object of the gathering, the scene of the fête possessed attractions, especially to the antiquarian excursionist, which could not fail to render the visit exceedingly interesting, especially to those who extended their peregrinations to the barrows and intrenchments of the neighbouring and pretty little village of Chartham, with its fine old cross church and noble painted glass windows. It was a gay day for Chilham. From the spire of the keep, the church, and the entrance to the park, flags waved, while music lent its enchantment to the scene. The park was studded with booths and marquees for refreshments of all kinds, and numberless picnic parties were formed under the shade of the trees. Old English sports were the order of the day. There were about 6000 persons present, including many of the leading residents of the district.

FESTIVITIES AT BLICKLING, NORFOLK.—There were grand festivities in the beautiful grounds of Blickling Hall, Norfolk, on Friday (last week), in celebration of the marriage of the Marquis of Lothian with the Lady Constance Talbot. About 1000 persons were entertained at dinner, and the day was passed in sports and amusements of the true old English kind.

HOP-PICKING is now in full operation, and the accounts as to the condition of the plant, though generally favourable, are somewhat fluctuating. At East Farleigh "hops are splendid, many of the grounds growing twenty hundredweight per acre." At Loose "picking is in full swing," and fine samples have been obtained. At Maidstone "the picking is now universal, and in those grounds not affected with the flea the hops come down even better than had been expected;" many of the grounds, however, "are much infested with the flea." At Canterbury the general opinion is "that the hops are full of condition, though the early picked are of too green a colour." Hopes and fears—the former predominating—in a similar manner pervade the accounts from all the hop-growing districts.

THE QUEEN has contributed the sum of £25 towards the erection of schools in Clare, Suffolk, out of the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster.

A BAZAAR AND PROMENADE, under the patronage of her Majesty, was held on the grounds of Pitfour Castle, on Wednesday, the 26th ult., in aid of the liquidation of the debt upon the Perth Public Baths, and for the erection of a Washhouse and Model Lodging-house. The bazaar was again open on Thursday, and on Friday it was adjourned to the County Hall. The proceeds realised at the bazaar considerably exceeded £1100.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. CROSSLEY.—A meeting, called by circular, emanating from the Mayor, was held on Monday, at the Mechanics' Hall, Halifax, "to consider the propriety of adopting some means of showing the public gratitude to F. Crossley, Esq., for his munificent gift of the People's Park." After various suggestions, it was decided that a statue of Mr. Crossley should be erected in the park, and a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions, which were not to exceed £10 each.

A WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE is about to be established in Wolverhampton, with the consent of the trustees of the Grammar School, the premises lately occupied by the Second Master in St. John's-street having been taken for the purposes of the proposed college.

OXFORD FREE LIBRARY.—The statistics of this library for the three months ending August 31 have just been issued. 24,492 persons have visited the library during the quarter. The total number of books read was 2197; of which 1401 were novels and tales, 290 poetry and miscellaneous literature; 235 history, travels, and biography; and 271 theology, philosophy, science, and art. Twenty-three volumes have been added to the library during the quarter, making the total number now on the shelves 4547. The average daily number of visitors during the three months was 207, of book readers 26, and 17 attended the reading-room on Sunday evenings.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE DUKE OF RUTLAND.—The committee appointed at a general meeting recently held at Newmarket have agreed to the scheme of a parsonage-house for the poorly-endowed living of All Saints, Newmarket, where there is no residence for the incumbent, with a commemorative inscription on such house in honour of the late Duke, as, in their opinion, the most eligible of all the plans proposed.

WORKHOUSE SCHOOLMASTERS.—The Spalding guardians have been discussing the question, whether schoolmasters appointed in union workhouses must be members of the Established Church? Mr. White, one of the guardians, having addressed the Poor Law Board on the subject, received the following reply:—"Poor Law Board, Whitehall, Aug. 25. Sir,—I am directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your inquiry, and inform you that the board have not issued any regulation prescribing as a qualification for the office of schoolmaster of a union that such officer shall be a member of the Church of England. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, COURTENAY, Secretary."

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE, 1857.—This association, of which Lord Brougham is president, and the Mayor and Recorder of Birmingham vice-presidents, will hold its first meeting at Birmingham, on October 12 and the four following days. The object of the association is to aid the development of the social sciences, and to guide the public mind to the best practical means of promoting the amendment of the law, the advancement of education, the prevention and repression of crime, the reformation of criminals, the establishment of due sanitary regulations, and the recognition of sound principles in all questions of social economy. The following are the arrangements for the meetings:—Monday, October 12: Opening meeting in the Townhall, at half-past seven in the evening. Lord Brougham will deliver an inaugural address.—Tuesday, 13th: The several departments will meet in the Queen's College, at 11 a.m., for papers and discussions. In the evening a conversational meeting (dress) at the Townhall, under the presidency of the Mayor of Birmingham.—Wednesday, 14th: Departments at Queen's College, at 11 a.m. A dinner at Dee's Hotel to Lord Brougham and other members of the association, by the Mayor of Birmingham.—Thursday, 15th: Departments at Queen's College, at 11 a.m. In the evening a public meeting in support of the Reformatory and Industrial Schools movement, at the Townhall.—Friday, 16th: Concluding meeting, to receive a report from the general committee, at twelve.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY FOR KENT.—It has long been matter of surprise that the county of Kent, one of the richest, perhaps, in archaeological remains of any in the kingdom, should have refrained from any local organisation (in a similar manner to other counties) with a view to their effective exploration and conservation. But recently it was reserved for the individual efforts merely of a zealous antiquary to draw the attention of the Government to the contemplated destruction of the Roman Pharos in Dover Castle, and the removal from the county of the renowned Faussett collection of antiquities discovered in Kent to the museum of Mr. Mayer, of Liverpool, may be attributed very fairly to the absence of a Kentish archaeological society. Within these few weeks a proposal emanating from Kent has been submitted to the council of the Surrey Archaeological Society for the union of the counties of Kent and Surrey for archaeological purposes. It is suggested, and not without truth, that the expenses of providing and maintaining the requisite machinery of an archaeological society for one county would almost provide for them both. It is also pointed out that the two counties have many features in common, and by their geographical position would seem to be natural allies. The council for the management of the proposed united counties' archaeological society would be equally constituted from Kent and Surrey members, and the blended efforts of both counties for ensuring the variety and success of local meetings, as well as in the publication of their transactions, seem to suggest very forcibly the advantages likely to accrue from the intended amalgamation. A committee of the Surrey society has been appointed to bring the matter if possible to bear, and a circular has been issued by them to the nobility, the clergy, and the gentry of the county of Kent, inviting their consideration of the question, and their co-operation. The address of the honorary secretary of the Surrey Archaeological Society, Mr. Webb, is 6, Southampton-street, Strand, who will provide the same on application.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.—On Friday (last week) the Earl of Carlisle, accompanied by the Marchioness of Ailesbury, Mr. Hill, Recorder of Birmingham, and a distinguished party, visited the National Model School in Marlborough-street, Dublin. His Excellency on his arrival was received by the Right Hon. A. McDonnell, resident commissioner, and by Messrs. Cross and Kelly, secretaries, who conducted him first to the boys' school, where upwards of 500 pupils and about 150 teachers were assembled under Mr. D. O'Sullivan, head of the department. After hearing this vast number sing the National Anthem his Excellency was conducted to the classroom, in which, by his Excellency's special desire, an advanced class of some sixty boys were ably examined by Mr. O'Sullivan in a variety of subjects, including mental calculations, arithmetic, algebra, &c., geography, natural philosophy, sacred and profane history, &c. At the close of the examination, which evinced a wonderful amount of proficiency on the part of the pupils, Mr. O'Sullivan was warmly complimented by his Excellency and the Marchioness of Ailesbury, as well as by Mr. Hill. The infants' and girls' schools were subsequently inspected by the Viceroyal party.

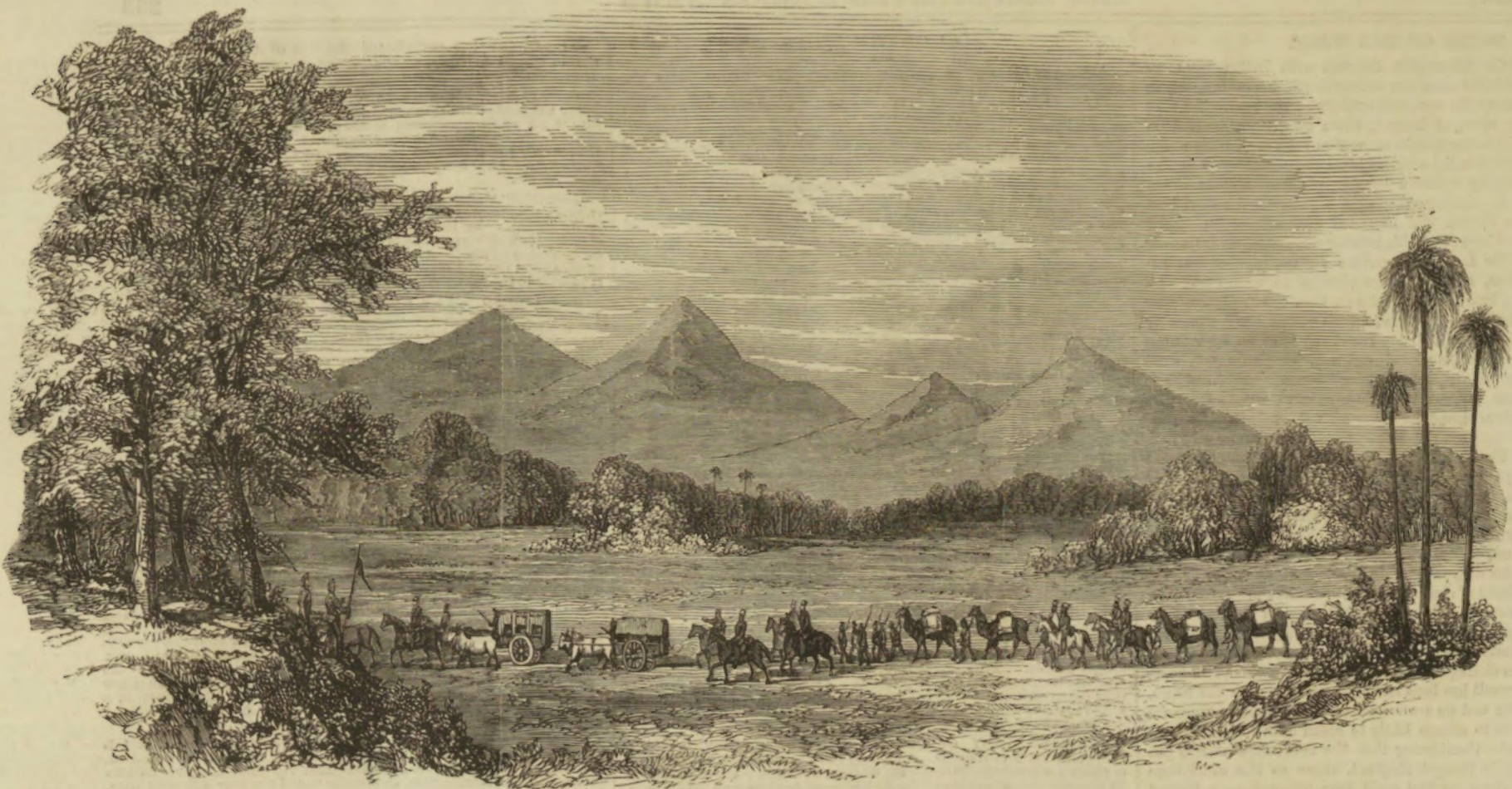
THIRTEEN SHEEP WERE KILLED BY LIGHTNING during a terrific storm which passed over Heigham, Suffolk, on Friday week. The electric fluid struck a tree in Longfield, on the farm of Mr. Cooper, Heigham Hall, completely stripping off the bark, and killing thirteen of a flock of sheep which had taken shelter under it.—A large tree in the grounds of T. L. Ewen, Esq., the Rookeny, Dedham, was at the same time shivered by the lightning.

ACCIDENT AT THE MARGATE TERMINUS OF THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—On Monday afternoon an excursion train, consisting of four open carriages, ran into the Margate station, and came in collision with the dead planks of wood, or "buffers," at the end of the line. Several passengers were much hurt. The guard, whose duty it was to have come through with the train, having left it at Ramsgate, there was no one in the train to put the brakes on.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT AT THE LAKES.—On Friday last Dr. Day, Professor of Medicine at the University of St. Andrew, made an ascent of Helvellyn from Patterdale, accompanied by a guide. Descending in the neighbourhood of the Greenside Lead Mines, the earth suddenly gave way, and he was precipitated into a cavern beneath. The state of the air into which he had fallen at once convinced the Professor that he was in a tunnel made to convey away the sulphurous gases from the smelting works of the mines, and he felt that a violent effort must be made to gain the opening through which he had fallen, or that a speedy death was inevitable. Happily he was just able to reach the opening, and to keep his head in the fresh air above it; and in this position he remained for some hours, hanging by one arm (the other being broken in the fall), and calling at intervals for help. As the evening approached three tourists, hearing his cries, proceeded to the spot and rescued the Professor.

A JUVENILE REDPATH.—A startling case of forgery was brought before the Auckland Police Court, on Thursday week, the prisoner being a lad of fourteen years, named John Atkinson, belonging to West Auckland. The two cheques, for forging which he was charged, were respectively for £6 14s. 7d. and £10 6s. These cheques the lad took to Mr. Dakers, of Bishop Auckland, draper, and there got them cashed. In addition to the cheques above mentioned, three others, to the amount of £1000 in all, were forged by him. One of them, for £500, he presented for cash; but the bank agent, not trusting his juvenile years, refused to allow him the possession of so large a sum, and this, combined with the other forgeries, led to his detection. The prisoner pleaded guilty, but the bench, not having jurisdiction in so serious a case, committed him for trial.

SERIOUS RIOTS AT BELFAST, arising out of street-preaching, broke out on Sunday. The Riot Act was read and the mob fired on by the constabulary. Many persons were badly wounded. A young man named George Walker was shot in Mill-street. On Monday several of the rioters were examined before a bench of magistrates, and each of the prisoners was fined 49s., or, in default, two months' imprisonment.



FLIGHT OF EUROPEANS FROM THE SCENE OF MUTINY.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent at Nussurabad with the accompanying Sketch and details of a party of European fugitives from the mutinous sepoys. The dangers and trials that many have passed through at this anxious time cannot be described—hardly arrived at one resting-place after a weary march of fifteen or twenty miles, when the alarm sounds, and again the toilsome journey has to be continued. The wives of officers accompanied their husbands in covered carts, or riding on the same horse as their husbands, supporting young children, and suffering severely from exhaustion and want of proper nourishment. Parties of officers with their families are now roaming over the country, endeavouring to reach the nearest stations where Europeans may be; and, as is too often the case, no sooner are they arrived than fresh alarms arise, and they are hurried off again. Confidence is now to some extent restored, as we have heard of the fall of Delhi, and in this part of India we are at present pretty quiet.

IMPROVED MILITARY BRIDGES.

SOME time ago a very valuable improvement was introduced by Sergeant-Major Jones, of the Royal Engineers, in the construction of girders used in military field-works. For the information of the uninitiated civilian it may be necessary to explain that a girder is a cylinder made of basket-work. The improvement consisted in the substitution of iron for wooden stakes, and wrought-iron bands or hoops in place of willow-work; and with these newly-introduced materials he now proposes an important and ingenious plan for throwing temporary bridges across rivers and streams for military purposes.

In works of this kind it is of course essential that the materials should be such as always form part of the equipment of an army, and be capable of being carried in a small compass. The girder hoops before described are 6 ft. 6 in. long, and 3½ in. wide, of sheet iron; and the quantity required for the formation of a bridge 44 ft. span, for the passage of infantry, can be packed in a case 6 ft. 6 in. long, and less than 1 ft. square, and would only weigh 430 lb. Expedition is also obviously indispensable in the construction of military bridges. A bridge according to this plan was thrown across a creek at St. Mary's, near Gillingham, a short time ago, in the presence of several officers of the Engineers, in the brief space of three hours; and some field pieces

were drawn across with perfect safety. But perhaps its chief merit is that it requires no skilled labour, soldiers of the line being fully competent to construct the bridge. It possesses the further advantage of economy, for the cost of the iron materials of a bridge of 44 feet span would not be more than £3 10s.

The bridge is formed in the following manner:—Five or six wrought-iron girder hoops are laid on each other, breaking joint (and as many in length as will be required); they are connected together with the buttons, as in the girders, and are wrapped with spunyarn (which is always to be found with an army), to keep them together, and prevent the buttons from slipping. The hoops thus connected form the girders of the bridge. The girders are then fastened to a short baulk of timber, placed behind two stout pickets or short piles on each side of the river, and hauled nearly taut with a block and tackle. The floor of the bridge is formed by laying pontoon chasses or planks on the girders.

The accompanying Sketch, taken from a photograph, will convey a correct impression of the structure across St. Mary's Creek, 44 feet span. The hoops of sixteen girders were used to form four girders, one foot apart, giving a width of 4 ft. 4 in., and covered with thirty-three infantry pontoon chasses, over which a 3-pounder field gun was drawn. An additional girder was then introduced, giving a width of 5 ft. 9 in. A 6-pounder field gun was placed on the bridge, which it carried with safety; but it is presumed that the bridge is capable of sustaining a much greater weight, as, upon trial, it was found that two of the girders, 19 feet span, were capable of bearing a weight of 1 ton 7 cwt. 1 qr. 15 lb. without the least apparent strain on the buttons. This description of bridge could be constructed so as to be capable of bearing the weight of heavy field artillery by adding a greater number of girders in breadth, or a greater number of hoops in each girder, or both. It could also be constructed for the passage of infantry without chasses by placing four or six girders an inch apart, the latter number giving a breadth of about 2 feet 6 inches.

In the bridges already constructed the whole length of the girders was wrapped round with spunyarn, but it is clearly not necessary to do more than cover the joints, and thus time and material might be saved.

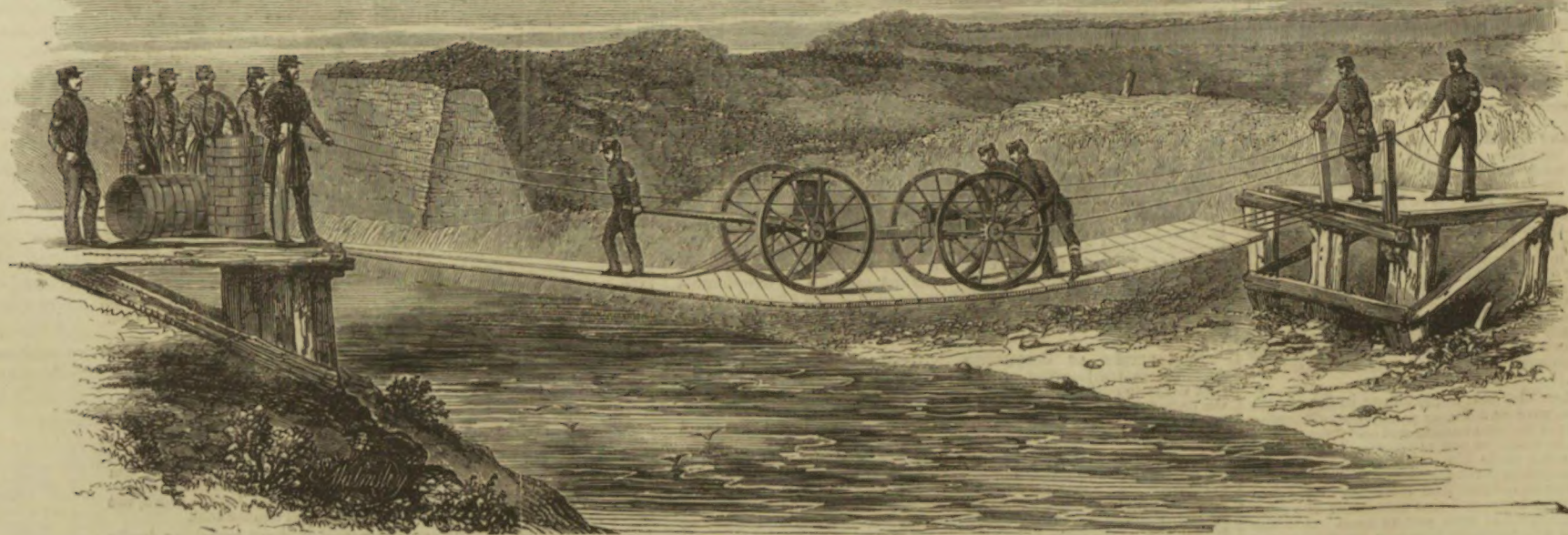
These bridges would occupy less space and be less weighty in trans-

port than chain bridges; they would also be at least as strong, and much cheaper. Indeed, the strength of the girders can by the proposed arrangement be increased at will. The bridge appears to meet with the general approval of military authorities.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL HAVELOCK.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL HENRY HAVELOCK was born at Bishops-wearmouth, near Sunderland, in 1795. His father, who was descended from a family which had long resided at Grimsby, having accumulated an independence in commerce and shipbuilding at Sunderland, purchased Ingress Park, near Dartford, in the county of Kent. He was married to a daughter of the family of Ettrick, which had been seated for many generations at High Barnes. Henry Havelock was educated at the Charterhouse, where he had as his contemporaries Lord Panmure, Dr. Thirlwall, the Bishop of St. David's, Dr. Waddington, the Dean of Durham, the late Archdeacon Hare; George Grote, the historian of Greece; Sir William Macnaughten, the unfortunate Envoy to Cabul; Sir William Norris, late Recorder of Penang; Sir Charles Eastlake, and Mr. Yates, the actor. In 1813, in consequence of the decline of his father's fortunes, Ingress Park was sold to Government, and Havelock was entered of the Middle Temple, and attended the lectures of Chitty, the eminent special pleader, where his most intimate associate was the late Sir Thomas Talfourd, the author of "Ion." His elder brother William had distinguished himself in the Peninsular War and at Waterloo; and Henry, yielding to the military propensities of his family, endeavoured through his interest to obtain a commission. A month after the battle of Waterloo he was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade (the 95th), where his military training was assisted by Captain, afterwards Sir Harry, Smith, the victor of Aliwal. Havelock served for eight years in England, Scotland, and Ireland; and, having at length exchanged into the 13th Light Infantry embarked for India in 1823.

In 1824 the first Burmese war broke out, and Havelock was appointed Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General, and was present at the actions at Napadee, Patanagoh, and Paghan. On the termination of the war he was associated with Captain Lumsden and Dr. Knox on a mission to the Court of Ava, and had an audience of the "Golden



EXPERIMENTS WITH IMPROVED MILITARY BRIDGES, AT ST. MARY'S CREEK, NEAR GILLINGHAM.



THE ELDEST SON OF THE KING OF DELHI, HIS TREASURER AND PHYSICIAN. FROM A PICTURE PAINTED, IN THE PALACE AT DELHI, BY MR. W. CARPENTER.
SEE NEXT PAGE.

Foot," when the Treaty of Yandaboo was signed. In 1827 he published the "History of the Ava Campaigns," remarkable for the freedom of its comments on the transactions of the war. In that year he was appointed Adjutant of the Military Depot formed at Chinsurah by Lord Combermere, and soon after married the youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Marshman, of Serampore. The Chinsurah establishment was soon after broken up, and Havelock returned to his regiment. He subsequently visited Calcutta, and, having passed in the languages at the College, was appointed Adjutant of his corps by Lord William Bentinck. The corps was then under the command of Colonel, afterwards Sir Robert, Sale. In 1838 Havelock was promoted to a company, after having served twenty-three years as a subaltern. An army was now collected for the invasion of Afghanistan, and Havelock accompanied it on the staff of Sir Willoughby Cotton. He went through the first Afghan campaign, was present at the storm of Ghuznee and the occupation of Cabul, and then returned to India with Sir Willoughby. Having obtained leave to visit the Presidency, he prepared a "Memoir of the Afghan Campaign," which was soon after printed in London. He returned to the Punjab in charge of a detachment, and was placed on the staff of General Elphinstone, as Persian Interpreter.

The Eastern Ghilziees having risen and blockaded Cabul, Havelock was sent to join Sir Robert Sale, then marching back to India, and was present at the forcing of the Khoord Cabul pass, at the action at Tezeen, and all the other engagements of that force till it reached Jellalabad. In conjunction with his friends, Major Macgregor and Capt. Broadfoot, he had the chief direction, under Sale, of the memorable defence of that place, of which he wrote all the despatches which were afterwards so highly commended by Sir George Murray. In the final attack on Mahomed Akbar in April, 1842, which obliged that chief to raise the siege, Havelock commanded the right column, and defeated him before the other columns could come up. For this he was promoted to a Brevet Majority, and was made Companion of the Bath. He was then nominated Persian Interpreter to General Pollock, and was present at the action at Mamoo Keil, and the second engagement at Tezeen. He then proceeded with Sir John M'Caskill's force into the Kohistan, and had an important share in the brilliant affair at Istalif. The next year he was promoted to a Regimental Majority, and nominated Persian Interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hugh (afterwards Viscount) Gough.

At the close of 1843 he accompanied the army to Gwalior, and was engaged in the battle of Maharajpore. In 1844 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet. In 1845 he proceeded with the army to meet the invasion of the Sikhs, and was actively engaged in the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sohraon. At Moodkee he had two horses shot under him; at Sohraon a third horse was smitten down by a cannon-shot which passed through his saddle-cloth. On the conclusion of the Sutlej campaign he was appointed Deputy Adjutant-General of the Queen's troops at Bombay. The second Sikh war now broke out, and his elder brother, Colonel William Havelock, was killed at Ramnuggur. His own regiment, the 53rd, having been ordered into the field, he quitted his staff employment at Bombay in order to join it, and had proceeded as far as Incore, when his further progress was countermanded, and he returned to his post. Twenty-five years of incessant and laborious service now began to tell on his constitution, and his medical advisers, in 1849, sent him to Europe for two years for the restoration of his health. He returned to Bombay in 1851, and was soon after made Brevet Colonel, and appointed, through the kindness of Lord Hardinge, by whose side he had fought in the three battles of the Sutlej, Quartermaster-General, and then Adjutant-General, of Queen's troops in India. On the dispatch of the expedition to Persia he was appointed to the second division, and commanded the troops at Mohammerah, the glory of which action was, however, reserved for the naval force. On the conclusion of peace he returned to Bombay, and embarked in the *Erin* for Calcutta, in which vessel he was wrecked, in April last, off the coast of Ceylon. Five days after he obtained a passage in the *Pire Queen*, and, on reaching Calcutta, was immediately sent up to Allahabad as Brigadier-General, to command the moveable column, with which he has now, in three decisive actions, defeated the Mahratta fend, Nena Sahib. It is singular that in all these engagements in Burmah, in Afghanistan, at Gwalior, in the Sutlej campaigns, and in Persia, though generally exposed to the hottest fire, he has never been wounded.

THE ELDEST SON OF THE KING OF DELHI, HIS TREASURER, AND PHYSICIAN.

THESE fine Portraits have been engraved from a picture, painted in the Fort or Palace of Delhi, by Mr. William Carpenter. The group consists of the Eldest Son of the King of Delhi; his Treasurer, a Hindoo; and Physician, a Mussulman; each carrying a *mohr-chull*, a brush made of peacocks' tails, to drive away the flies—which duty is really performed by servants.

The titular Royal family of Delhi belongs to one of those central Asiatic Tartar races that have repeatedly won for themselves dominion south of the Himalaya, through the valour of Uzrian and Mongol followers. Timur, Baber, Akbar, and Aurungzebe, were all of the family of the present incumbent of the musnud of Delhi, and were the most illustrious of his predecessors; in fact, it is the splendour recorded of them that alone gives a historical importance to the shadow of the Great Mogul. Baber was a lineal descendant of Timur, and in his successive conquests of Cabul, Bokhara, and Hindostan, his career was, on a smaller scale, similar to that of this formidable Tartar Emperor. The great battle of Paniput laid India at his feet; and in 1526—the very year of the conquest of Hungary by Suliman the Magnificent—Baber entered Delhi, and founded the dynasty which still has a nominal existence.

Akbar has been extolled by the Oriental historians as having "no faults except virtues carried to extremes." He certainly was a great warrior, and at the same time capable of the rare Royal desiderata of justice, mercy, and generosity. On the other hand, many instances are adduced of massacring of captured garrisons, &c. Akbar reigned fifty years; built magnificent palaces and mosques; and promulgated the celebrated code called Azeen Akberg; which, although full of futilities according to the European standard, is, nevertheless, a remarkable monument for the times and degree of barbarism then existing.

Akbar was the contemporary of our Elizabeth; and Aurungzebe of our Charles II. and William III.; all the life of this latter Prince being passed in war with this and that petty dynasty, in which he was always successful. But his reign had all the vices of Oriental rule: magnificent structures were erected, but the mass of the people groaned under the most odious exactions.

With the gradual annexation of the dominions of the Padishah to the East India Company all our readers are familiar. Previous to the late outbreak the nominal King, descendant and representative of these men, received £10,000 per month, or £120,000 per annum. But the landed property of the King is said to amount to a much larger sum, so that the whole income was from £200,000 to £300,000 a year, a portion of which, however, was spent under the direction of Mr. Fraser, the British Resident. Formerly the Padishah of Delhi and his son resided in the magnificent palace of his ancestors; but it having been required for other purposes—in fact, with all its magnificence, it was tumbling to ruins—he has latterly lived in the new city of Delhi, which was fortified by our engineers, and, unfortunately, garrisoned by a native force, the 38th, 54th, and 74th Regiments.

What part the titular King has actually played in the recent awful tragedy it is impossible as yet to say. Secretly, no doubt, he wished the destruction of the English, and some restoration of his family rule. But the fear of losing his life and pension, and the prestige of English domination, make it very doubtful that he was more than a mere passive tool in the hands of the insurgents, who have proclaimed not himself, but his son, as their leader; in fact, he sent a message to the Lieutenant-Governor of Agra, stating that he was not master of his actions. All this will, no doubt, be fully investigated at the close of the revolt. Even should this descendant of Timur and Aurungzebe not be guilty, it is clear to us that the British, as in the case of the King of Oude, must take sufficient precautions against any future use of an Imperial authority through this august puppet. Every account from India clearly shows that it is the Mussulmans who are at the bottom of the insurrection, and that Hindoos are only the instruments. The King of Delhi may not have planned, or even have fomented, the insurrection. But a Prince with a historical name in Delhi, the focus of the Moslem fanaticism in India, without a single European regiment inside, is a placing of military and political capital in the hands of our enemies which, we are persuaded, will not soon happen again.

The proper title of the King of Delhi is Padishah—a title also assumed by the Ottoman Sultans; in fact, they are both ethnologically

of the same race, although the title of Padishah is Persian, and Sultan is Arabic (i.e. potentate). Up to a very recent date the Padishah was called by the Hindoos the Rajah of Indraprestha, and on coins he was styled "Emperor of the World." But in latter times the Company has declined all his propositions to renew any monetary currency. The "hair apparent," as he was called, had a separate household, with handsome allowances from his father. A large portion of the revenue was given to idle ulemas, dervishes, and hangers on; one half of them rabid fanatics, and the rest dissolute and disorderly flatterers and dependents.

THE THEATRES, &c.

HAYMARKET.—Shakspeare's exceedingly pleasant comedy of "Much Ado about Nothing" was performed on Monday, for the purpose of introducing Mrs. Catherine Sinclair, of American celebrity, to a British audience. Mrs. Sinclair undertook the rôle of *Beatrice*, and, on her first entrance, was warmly received. Her personal appearance well suited the character; but her first scene did not produce a favourable impression. It wanted the buoyancy and abandonment of *Beatrice*. This, we believe, was solely due to the nervousness of the debutante; for in the subsequent scenes she improved considerably, and won upon the good opinion of the house, until, in the great scene with *Benedict*, wherein she incites him to the duel with *Claudio*, she achieved a decided triumph. The audience recognised the merit of this at once, and recalled her and Mr. Howe without delay. This gentleman's *Benedict* was of rare excellence. Long practice has brought Mr. Howe's abilities to the state of perfect development, and we may now regard him as at the zenith of his power. He may fairly compete, in characters like the present, with our best comic actors; and is, moreover, Shakspearean in the spirit equally with which he conceives and executes the idea of a part. His performance gave unmixed satisfaction to a crowded house. Mr. Compton's *Dogberry* also was rich in humour; and altogether the comedy was pleasingly supported.

ADELPHI.—On Monday Mr. T. P. Cooke transferred his services to this theatre, and commenced an engagement with "Black-eyed Susan." He was received in his favourite character, *William*, with great applause. His singing and dancing were especially spirited, and showed few traces of age. We find that this veteran actor is also announced for *Long Tom Coffin*.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE TROUPE.—The provincial tour of this eminent company has thus far proved successful beyond the most sanguine expectations of its spirited director; and, the provincial press states, in many instances, the inability of hundreds obtaining admission in their respective localities. Piccolomini, the pet of the public, and the eminent tenor, Giuglini, have added fresh laurels to those so lavishly bestowed upon them in the metropolis; while the general efficiency of the whole troupe has been acknowledged to be far superior to any lyrical ensemble that has annually migrated from London. The announcement of the company's reappearance in London for two nights, the 18th and 19th of the current month, at Her Majesty's Theatre, in the operas of "Don Giovanni" and "La Traviata," at reduced prices, already shadows forth the complete success of the experiment. The demands for places increase daily, and there can be little doubt the attraction, although at this inert period of the year, will draw together as crowded audiences as were wont to congregate within the portals of this magnificent establishment at the height of the past London season.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 9, 1857.

Day.	Barometer at 3 A.M. reduced to sea level, and corrected.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Adopted Mean Temperature.	Dry Bulb at 9 A.M.	Wet Bulb at 9 A.M.	Dry Bulb at 3 P.M.	Wet Bulb at 3 P.M.	Direction of Wind.	Amt. of Cloud (0-10).	Rain in inches.
Sept. 3	29.561	64.0	42.4	55.0	56.8	53.8	63.2	57.6	S.E.	7	0.202
" 4	29.542	62.5	49.8	56.4	59.2	56.3	62.2	57.5	S. S.W.	6	0.183
" 5	29.706	70.4	48.3	60.1	61.5	57.8	67.6	59.4	S.W.	2	0.000
" 6	29.850	72.0	48.3	62.1	63.3	59.6	70.8	62.4	S.W.	5	0.000
" 7	29.879	70.8	51.2	60.9	60.6	54.5	69.3	59.3	S.W.	7	0.000
" 8	29.566	67.8	53.3	59.6	65.8	64.8	60.5	60.5	S.	10	0.393
" 9	29.591	64.0	49.9	58.3	63.4	60.8	62.8	62.5	S. S.E.	8	0.156
Means	29.671	67.4	49.1	58.9	61.5	58.8	65.2	60.0			0.334

The range of temperature during the week was 29.6 deg. A very heavy shower took place at midnight of Sept. 3, and it was raining hard on the following day. A few drops of rain fell at 9 p.m. of the 6th. On the days of Sept. 8 and 9 the rain was almost continuous, and the weather very unsettled. Several loud peals of thunder were heard on the forenoon and afternoon of the 4th, but no lightning seen. A few vivid flashes of lightning were seen on the night of the 6th. The wind has occasionally been high. The sky has been much overcast, and was only clear on the night of the 5th. J. BREEN.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum at 10 A.M.	Maximum at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
Sept. 2	29.630	55.0	49.3	82	7	54.8	62.3	SW.	257	.030
" 3	29.555	52.7	51.2	95	9	47.4	60.9	S. E.S.E.	207	.310
" 4	29.584	55.3	51.3	87	6	47.5	63.7	SSW.	175	.406
" 5	29.774	58.7	52.5	81	4	47.7	68.4	SW.	105	.002
" 6	29.875	61.0	54.5	81	6	50.8	70.3	SW. WNW.	182	.000
" 7	29.860	60.7	56.2	86	8	50.3	70.3	E. S.W.	155	.000
" 8	29.508	60.5	58.6	93	7	55.2	67.1	E. SSW.	225	.050

The daily means are obtained from observations made at 6h. and 10h. a.m., and 2h., 6h., and 10h. p.m., on each day, except Sunday, when the first observation is omitted. The corrections for diurnal variation are taken from the tables of Mr. Glaisher. The "Dew-point" and "Relative Humidity" are calculated, from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers, by Dr. Apjohn's Formula and Dalton's Tables of the Tension of Vapour. The movement of the wind is given by a self-recording Robinson's Anemometer, the amount stated for each day being that registered from midnight to midnight.

AN OLD SHOT.—*Galignani's Messenger* records the following singular circumstance:—"In the engagement which took place between the French and the Arabs at the Col de la Mouzaia, in Algeria, seventeen years ago, Commandant Ulrich, of the 8th battalion of Foot Chasseurs, was struck by a ball in the eye, which penetrated the head, and remained there in spite of all efforts to extract it. Since then M. Ulrich, who has risen to the grade of Colonel, has suffered greatly from the presence of the ball, particularly when obliged to ride on horseback. A few months back, the inconvenience having greatly increased, he was sent by his medical adviser to Alleverd, a watering-place in the Isère. About ten days ago he had a slight attack of apoplexy, which shook him greatly; and a few nights afterwards he was awakened from his sleep by a sense of suffocation. Jumping up he found that the ball had by degrees worked its way down, and had at last fallen from the upper part of his mouth into his throat. By violent efforts he succeeded in dislodging it, and he is now doing well. The ball, though diminished by corrosion, was found to weigh four-fifths of an ounce."

LOSS OF THE MAIL STEAM-SHIP "ERIN."—At the Greenwich Police Court, on Saturday last, Mr. Traill, assisted by Captain Sullivan, R.N., held an official inquiry into the loss of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's ship *Erin*, of 850 tons burden, which was wrecked on the east coast of Ceylon, on the 6th of June last, while conveying her Majesty's mail, treasure, specie, and a large and valuable cargo of opium, to the amount of £200,000, from Bombay to Point de Galle and China. The main question for inquiry was whether the proper soundings had been taken and such measures adopted as might have saved the ship. Captain Bayley, the commander of the *Erin*; John Charles Baynton, the third officer; and John L. Gregory, supplementary officer, having been examined, Mr. Traill said he and Captain Sullivan had come to the conclusion that the certificate of Captain Bayley, with his (Mr. Traill's) report, should be forwarded to the Board of Trade, where, in all probability, reference would be made to the conduct of the third superior officer.

The late General the Earl of Cork is said to have bequeathed £3200 to the different charitable institutions of Cork, and to the poor of the several parishes in that city.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Government have acceded to the demands from the East India Company for 6000 more troops.

THERE are now under orders for embarkation for the East, as soon as transport can be provided, one troop of Horse Artillery, three batteries of Royal Artillery, five companies of Royal Artillery, four companies of Royal Engineers, three regiments of cavalry, and four regiments of infantry.

RECRUITING FOR THE VARIOUS INDIAN REGIMENTS is proceeding satisfactorily. Already upwards of 100 recruits are joining the Indian depôts at Chatham weekly; and this number, it is calculated, will be more than doubled as soon as the harvest in Ireland and England, and the hop-picking, are concluded. Orders have been received at the headquarters of the Royal Engineers, Brompton Barracks, Chatham, for recruiting to be opened for that branch of the service—masons, bricklayers, carpenters, and smiths being much wanted.—Recruiting for the line and the militia is being actively proceeded with in Norfolk. Among the regiments for which additions are sought are the 2nd, 3rd, 9th, 12th, 34th, 52nd, 57th, 94th, and 96th, and the Coldstream Guards. Owing to the abundance of employment, and the generally prosperous condition of the people, some difficulty is experienced in obtaining men, but they come forward more actively for the line than for the militia.—Recruiting is actively going on in Nottingham. Among the regiments for which recruits are enlisted are the 45th Foot (Nottinghamshire), the 2nd Queen's, the 6th, 54th, 66th, 82nd, 34th, the Rifle Brigade, and 60th Rifles. Many recruits have already been sent from the town. Men receiving temporary pensions for past services are also invited to enlist.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF has issued a circular order stating that the standard of recruits for all infantry regiments is reduced to five feet five inches.

A MEMORANDUM has been issued by the Commander-in-Chief offering a commission to any gentleman anxious to enter the army who can raise 100 men. An examination has to be passed, and the age is limited from eighteen to twenty-three.

It is again reported at Woolwich that Sir W. Fenwick Williams is about to be nominated to the appointment of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Malta, in succession to Major-General Sir W. Reid and Lieutenant-General Sir J. L. Pennefather. The two offices would thus be consolidated.

ORDER OF THE MEDJIDIE.—The officers of the British army who, at the request of the Sultan, have been recommended for the Imperial Order of the Medjidie, exceed 1000 in number for the five classes of that Turkish decoration. The following is a correct summary of the numbers selected for each class:—First class, two; second class, ten; third class, forty; fourth class, seventy; and fifth class, nine hundred. One hundred officers, besides the medical officers, of the Turkish Contingent, are also recommended by the Secretary of War for decorations, namely:—One of the first class, five of the second, ten of the third, and sixty-nine of the fourth.

CAMP AT COLCHESTER.—This camp now contains the depôts of the 37th, 34th, 54th, 67th, 66th, and 97th Regiments, and the 2nd and 3rd Battalions Rifle Brigade. The 97th depôt, which is under the command of Brevet Major Langley, is 108 strong; the 37th, under Major Heaton, 67 strong; the 34th, under Captain Chapman, 180 strong; the 54th, under Major Powke, 90 strong; the 66th, under Lieutenant Spearman, 110 strong; the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, under the Hon. Major Colville, 254 strong; and the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, under Captain Rolls, 16 strong. A fourth battalion Rifle Brigade is about to be established.

A RETURN OF THE MILITARY SAVINGS BANK, just printed by order of the House of Commons shows, that there was in 1855 £115,005 to the credit of the cavalry and infantry, £30,457 to the credit of the artillery and engineers, and £1062 to that of the militia—nearly £147,000.

THE *United Service Gazette* says the Inspector-General of Infantry, having observed that some of the soldiers continue to shave off their moustaches, has desired that it shall be notified that this is not optional. His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief has ordered that every soldier is to wear the moustache, and Sir Frederick Love desires that this order shall be strictly carried out.

PRESENTATION OF A SILVER TANKARD.—On Thursday week a handsome silver tankard was presented at Chatham to Colour-Sergeant W. North, 52nd Light Infantry, who has been in the corps upwards of twenty-one years, for sixteen of which he has filled the responsible office of clerk of the regiment in Bengal. The tankard was purchased by subscription received from the non-commissioned officers of the corps in India, together with those belonging to the depôt.

THE EMBODIMENT OF THE MILITIA.—On Friday (last week) the new Act to embody the militia was printed. It stated that the sudden demand for the service in India of a large body of her Majesty's regular forces may render it expedient to draw out and embody the militia, or some part of the militia, of the United Kingdom. The Act, therefore, provides that her Majesty and the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland may embody the regiments, and steps have been taken in pursuance of the power conferred. All the provisions in former Acts are to be extended to the present statute, and the pay of the officers and of the men is to commence from the time appointed for their assembling or joining their respective regiments, battalions, or corps.

MILITIA MOVEMENTS.—The 2nd Middlesex Regiment (Royal Middlesex Rifles) is ordered to assemble at Barnet for twenty-one days' training, on Thursday, the 1st of October next.—The 7th Lancashire Rifles have been ordered to meet for training at Bury, on the 21st inst.—The 3rd Royal Lancashire Regiment of Militia has received orders to send out recruiting parties without delay, within a district extending twelve miles round Preston.—Notices have been issued calling upon the 4th Royal Lancashire Militia to assemble for embodiment at the Militia Storehouses, Warrington, on Tuesday, September 22.—The Durham Artillery, under Lieutenant-Colonel Stobart, will assemble at Sunderland during this month for training. The regiment is said to be very efficient.—An order for the assembling of the 5th West York Regiment of Militia for training and exercise has been received. The period of duty will be twenty-one days, at Knaresborough.—The Duke of Marlborough has given orders that all the disembodied militiamen of the county of Oxford, together with the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the regiment, are required to assemble on Friday, the 18th of September, at the Militia Armoury in Oxford.—The City of Edinburgh Militia have volunteered their services to recruit for the regular army, and have received authority to enlist for seventeen different regiments.—The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has issued a warrant calling out seven militia regiments—the Queen's Royal Antrim Rifles, North Cork Rifles, Royal North Down Rifles, Royal South Down Regiment, Queen's Own City of Dublin Regiment, County of Limerick Regiment, and County of Roscommon Regiment.—The 1st of October is appointed for the embodiment of the Royal Wiltshire Militia. It is anticipated that the regiment will muster 1000 men, 600 of whom served during the late war in the Ionian islands.—The Royal North Lincolnshire Militia is to be called out immediately. It is understood that this is one of the regiments that will undertake garrison duty in the Mediterranean.

INVALID CONVICT DEPOT.—The old Lewes House of Correction, which was used as a war-prison during the confinement of the Russian prisoners in England, and which was recently appropriated as a Marine barrack, is now converted into a depôt for invalid convicts sentenced to penal servitude or transportation. The first detachment arrived from Millbank on the 1st inst., and the second detachment on Wednesday week, to the number of nearly 150. About 300 convicts are expected here. A new convict prison is in course of erection at Woking, Surrey, and is expected to be completed in about two years from this time.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL, NEW-CROSS, KENT.—It having been determined to place in the chapel of this valuable institution a tablet in memory of the officers educated within its walls who fell during the late war, a subscription list was opened, and designs for the same submitted. One has been selected, by Mr. Physick, sculptor, of Allsop-terrace, Baker-street, who is now engaged upon the work, a drawing of which can be seen in the studio of the artist.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The prosperous commencement of this gallant undertaking is thus stated in a letter to the *Times* by Mr. R. Collinson, dated Tuesday:—"I have much pleasure in acquainting you that letters have been received from Captain McClintock, in the *Fox*, at Baal's River, in Greenland, where he had put in for the purpose of sending home M. Lewis, one of his crew, who was seized with spitting of blood, which rendered it advisable for him to leave the Arctic regions as soon as possible. In point of time he is fifteen days in advance of Captain Ingfield in his memorable voyage of 1852. The vessel is found to answer admirably well, and by means of steam forced her way through the pack into Frederikshaal, where they replenished their coal and then proceeded to Baal's River, off the entrance to which they met the Danish vessel bound to Copenhagen. Captain McClintock, after touching at Disco, intends passing through the Wargat Strait and calling at Proven and Upernivik for dogs. The Danes report that the winter has been a very stormy one, which will have the effect of breaking the ice up and rendering the head of Baffin's Bay clear."

THE *Moniteur* of Tuesday contains an Imperial decree setting forth the treaty determining the frontier line between France and Spain, concluded on December 2, 1856. It defines the boundary line from the embouchure of the Bidassoa to a point where the department of the Lower Pyrenees touches the limits of Aragon and Navarre.

A TREATY has at length been signed between Great Britain and Honduras, in which the latter guarantees a permanent route for an inter-oceanic railway, with transit-fee of dues for British goods between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

People are asking somewhat importunately, "When is the Art-Treasures Exhibition at Manchester to close?" And the question is invariably followed up by—"Surely the committee do not intend to adhere to the fixed period of the thirty-first of next month! The committee might give the public another month, or a fortnight at least, with advantage to themselves, and certainly with advantage to men who are not entirely masters of their own time, and who will always regret not seeing what they certainly ought to see, and wish to see." To the question there is, we fear, but one answer—"Saturday, the thirty-first of October, is the last day. The committee must keep faith with their exhibitors—men who have intrusted their treasures to their care for six months, and six months only. There will not even be a six months' grace." But then it is said (we believe most untruly) "that the undertaking will be found to be, on Saturday, the thirty-first of October, not a financial success, and that many a guarantee-man will feel on Sunday, the first of November, that he must draw a cheque for at least half of what he has guaranteed—whereas, keep the Exhibition open only another fortnight or a month, and there will then be no occasion for a call." On this subject we have a little story to tell. The guarantees will pay, and without a murmur. Admire what a leading guarantee man said in our hearing to a question—why the five-hundred signature of a wealthy Staley-bridge worthy was not accepted and the worthy's name not included among the princely guarantees of this noble Exhibition? "When did you apply to be a guarantee?" was the question put Manchester and business like. "As recently as January last." "Too late; we don't want guarantees—we will take the amount as a donation, and as a donation only." Staley-bridge-Manchester cried off. The real guarantee turned on his heel and laughed.

That sturdy supporter of the Manchester Exhibition, the *Times*, is of opinion that the Exhibition would have done better in London than in Manchester. To this we can state, in reply, that when the scheme was first devised by Mr. John C. Deane and Mr. Peter Cunningham, the site was made the subject of very serious consultation and reference. Two places—and two places alone—were determined on, London and Manchester. The preference was, of course, at first given to London; but it was soon determined that the two requisites of success were not to be obtained in London—the guarantee fund, and men willing to lend works of art. Manchester was therefore at once decided upon; that soul of the undertaking, Mr. Thomas Fairbairn, at once consulted with; a printed plan submitted by Mr. Dean and Mr. Cunningham; the subject weighed, the money subscribed, and the committee formed—that committee which has been so untiring in its exertions to make it worthy of what it is—a triumph, and an aid to art beyond all present appreciation.

We chronicled, a few weeks back, the discovery made at Kimbolton Castle, by the Duke of Manchester, of the letters (hitherto unpublished) written by Montagu to Horace Walpole; and we have this week permission to give the public a taste of Montagu's vein:—

TO HORACE WALPOLE.

Adderbury, April, 1769.

I should have before now returned you my thanks for the pleasure your letter gave me; but I have been really much out of order, and had not spirits to take my pen and write of the nothingness of this solitude, owing to a dreadful cough I have down here from London in order to kill it out of hand in the country; but it was too hard for me, teased me night and day with its troublesome complaints, and seized me by the head with violence attended with two or three suspicious old folks that frightened me horribly. One called herself Goody Palsy, another my Dame Goutte. The other said she was her near relation, by the house of Rheumatism, and allied to all the best families in England; amongst them they pulled out one of my best teeth in the front of my mouth, and drove full speed through the avenue to my tongue, which they handled so roughly that I lost two or three of my syllables in the scuffle, and am now gathering them up where I can find them; they are much damaged, and will never be fit for the alphabet again, or current as they were; but as they are not likely to be of long service to me, I must do as well as I am able. If you find I write unintelligibly, as I declare, I speak, I must say, as well and as plainly as I can, that I have almost lost the use of my speech by the loss of one of my foreteeth and the precarious state of its neighbour. I was at first so amazed at my own voice, I did not dare to scold my servant or talk to anybody but my brother, who is luckily hard of hearing. I am now, thank God, in perfect good health, and bear my loss with heroism and silence. I am neither lawyer nor patriot, to defend measures or roar at elections. Had I staid in London I should have been worse, and I am sure more mortified. You will begin to think my petulance has got into my hand, and more inopportune than when it was, for I show no mercy to my courteous reader; but, as I am reduced to speak on my fingers, I am glad to make use of my dexterity; so pray let me find favour at your hands, and give me leave now and then in my fits of loquacity to tell how truly I am to the last drop of my ink and to my fingers' ends.

Your faithful Nute.

G. MONTAGU.

This is the letter which Walpole commends in his printed correspondence. Unconnected with Walpole, its interest is of little value; but through it we get at Montagu a little nearer.

Lord Campbell tells us that when he was a Nisi Prius reporter he had a drawer marked "Bad Law," into which he threw all the cases which seemed to him improperly ruled. We can recommend his Lordship to keep a very large drawer applicable to his "Lives" to be called "Bad Facts," into which he may throw all the statements in his Lives found to be improperly stated. The drawer, it is true, will have to be of the Great Bed of Ware magnitude; and we can assure his Lordship, from what we gather from his many admirers, that we can be, from week to week, very liberal contributors to the chest. As an instalment this week we will direct the purchasers of Lord Campbell's "Lives" to that page of the newly-issued reprint of "Lord Chancellor Talbot's Life" wherein his Lordship is very particular in quoting a long passage from a poem by Pope, not to be found in any edition of Pope that we are acquainted with. And his Lordship is delighted with his quotation—he talks of early editions with the familiarity of one very conversant with them. The late Mr. Croker himself could not have written with more certainty. The passage, we are told by his Lordship, is to be found *only* in the early editions of Pope's exquisite "Epistle to Lord Bathurst." Find them there we cannot. Will his Lordship kindly favour his publisher, Mr. Murray, with the unique edition in which they appear? Perhaps Mr. Murray will like to call Lord Campbell to his aid, and then we shall have, doubtless, an edition of Pope with Lord Campbell's restored reading from his "Lives":—

How shines his soul, unconquer'd in the Tower.

Poor Atterbury, poorer Pope. This is, indeed, a coarse reading of a very noble line:—

How pleasing Atterbury's softer hour.

How shone his soul, unconquer'd in the Tower.

ROMAN REMAINS AT GRAYS THURROCK, ESSEX.—In digging the chalk for lime, at Mr. Meason's, Grays Thurrock, the men occasionally light upon ancient urns and bones, disposed rather curiously. The receptacle is formed somewhat in this way:—A shaft, from 3 feet to 5 feet in diameter, is sunk down from 20 feet to 40 feet from the surface, and at the bottom of it branch out, at equal distances apart, three chambers, about 10 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 8 feet high, double cubes, in fact, either purposely or not. In these, urns, broken pottery, and bones of animals, appear to have been placed, and then earth was thrown down the shaft, and closed up the ends of the apartments. Some of the pottery is unquestionably Roman, with impressed medallions and architectural ornaments, whereas other portions of it may be earlier. The marks of fire are evident on some, and one vase, we hear, has been quite recently found there containing a carbonaceous residuum.—*Builder*.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

BEYOND Oakball's ineffectual effort, for the fifth time in four weeks, to overhaul Fisherman, the last few days have produced nothing of importance in the racing world. Some amusement has, however, been created by Gillpatrick's letter in *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, frantically trying to shift the blame of Pryor's losing the Goodwood Cup on to Mr. Ten Broeck, and communicating the discovery to his countrymen that English jockeys ride with a slack rein, and are utterly incompetent to hold American horses. Lecomte has gone home to the stud after his sad exhibition at Warwick; and, although the above paper is exceedingly cross with us for stating that their three horses created very little interest, we can assure them that nothing would give Englishmen greater pleasure than to see Pryor, 7st. 12lb., or Pryor's, 6st. 9lb., win the Casarewitch. If they cannot win at those weights, their case must be indeed hopeless. Blink Bonny and Skirmisher have each to give the horse half a stone and two years; while, in the Cambridgeshire, Vedette and Saunterer each give Blink Bonny two pounds.

Tenby and Holbeck on Tuesday, and Brecon, Dover, and Littlehampton on Thursday, will be the minnow meetings of next week, while Doncaster stands out as the Triton with 23 races, 2 matches, and £1840 of added money. The Corporation have thus quite rubbed out all recollection of their ancient meanness, and have every right, if the "Milton horse" and the "Malton mare" only keep well, to expect an overflow both in their town and their Mansion House coffers. Eight races are put down for Tuesday; first and foremost among which is the Fitzwilliam Stakes, with 100 sovs. added; all ages, and a mile. It is said that Lord Milton insisted on its being made a popular weight for age race, as the *sine qua non* of his becoming a steward. It will probably produce an interesting contest among the St. Leger trial nags, and we trust that the 7lb. extra will not keep Vedette out of the field. The Champagne includes the dishonoured Cock-a-doodle-doo, Syllabus, Terrific, Sister to Ellington (are names scarce, Admiral Harcourt?), Lord of Lorn, Masaniello, the dark 1010-guinea Knight of Kars (half-brother to Stockwell), and the Derby favourite, Eclipse, &c. The Glasgow Stakes includes Gin, Star of the East, and Lord of Lorn; and out of the twenty-six now standing in for the Great Yorkshire Handicap, the magnificent Tasmania, 6st. 10lb., and the unlucky Melissa, 7st. 4lb., are the favourites. Seven races are down for the all-absorbing Wednesday. Rosa Bonheur, 7st., is lightly weighted in the Corporation Plate; and Blanche of Middlebie ought to be able to stall off Target and Sermon in the Municipal.

The St. Leger starters will probably be selected from Commotion, Zuyder Zee (Oates), Blue Jacket, Lord Jersey, Wardermarske (Aldcroft), Strathnaver (Bumby), Drumour, Arsenal (P. Goater), Blink Bonny (Charlton), Ignoramus (J. Osborne), Impérieuse (Nat), Bashir Hazouk (Holmes), Tournament (Fordham), Sir Colin, Anton (A. Day), Sydney (D. Hughes), Kent, Mostissima (Kendall), Adamas (Wells), Oakball (Cliffe), and one or two others; but we doubt whether fourteen of them will be found at the post, unless the ground is very heavy indeed, and the chances of the two favourites become levelled accordingly. The latter are still wonderfully firm in the betting, the mare with the call; still, considering the very high private trials Ignoramus has had, and the style and circumstances under which each of them in turn beat Anton, we cannot but think it most doubtful whether the mare can defeat him, and perform the unheard-of feat of sweeping the race-board of its three great prizes. The present damp weather is all in favour of Ignoramus's preparation. His supporters seem afraid of his clubfoot, but it is not more clumsy than either The Reiver's or Catherine Hayes's, and they ran and trained well enough upon hard ground. Among the outsiders Adamas must not be overlooked; and we do not see how he can well miss getting among the first three. The principal thing against him is that he is such a bad beginner, and, as was the case with Seahorse in 1842, he is never likely to catch his horses before the Intake Farm, and then there is the chance of beaten horses stopping on to him. However, he is in the hands of a rare and resolute jockey, and the "hoops" must be busy at the finish if the favourites make a mistake.

On Thursday, Gin, Syllabus, Sister to Ellington, Eclipse, Amsterdam, Proud Preston Peg, York, and Longrange are in the Two-Year-Old Stakes; while, in the Eglinton, Tournament, Blue Jacket, Tasmania, Saunterer, and Vedette represent the three-year-old, and Proud Preston Peg, Sister to Ellington, Hesperithusa, and Terrific the two-year-old, interest. Sir Colin, Frigate, and Odd Trick, are in the Scarborough; and three other races and a match conclude the day. Friday winds up with the Cup, in which Skirmisher will most probably represent Lord Zetland's stable, and have things pretty well to himself. Commotion, Saunterer, Sydney, Adamas, Skirmisher, Riserber, Anton, and Blink Bonny (10 lb. ex.) are in the Doncaster Stakes; Blink Bonny (5 lb. ex.), Rosa Bonheur, Impérieuse, and Mostissima in the Park Hill; and perhaps Vedette or Ignoramus will do battle with Gemma di Vergy in the Don. Whitewall or Target will most probably represent Lord Derby, instead of Streamer, in the 1000 sovs. post match, and it is doubtful whether Lord Glasgow has anything better than his Teddington filly to oppose to them.

Messrs. Tattersall's sale list on the four days is unusually large. Ten of Captain Archdall's yearlings, five of Lord Clifden's, Fly-by-Night, Bonnie Morn, &c., are among the lots on Tuesday. Eight of Mr. Pedley's yearlings, six of Lord Exeter's, nine of Lord Scarborough's (of which seven are by Newminster), eight of Mr. Hutchinson's, and three of Mr. Wright's, will be sold on Wednesday; and, on Thursday, twenty-one "Johnstone yearlings," and eight of Mr. Cookson's, who has hired Fandango for the next season. Already twenty-three yearlings are on Mr. Tattersall's Friday list; and Messrs. Johnson and Tilburn will also have their hands pretty full of thoroughbred and half-bred stock, including, we believe, Mr. Stebbing's yearlings. Mountain Deer was bought in for 800 guineas, at Tattersall's, on Monday, and has returned to his Enfield paddocks.

Cub-hunting progresses merrily; and although there are a lack of foxes in Top Leicestershire, which makes the temporary accession a part of the Cottesmore country, peculiarly acceptable to Mr. Talby, we hear of plenty in the Quorn Hunt. The new Quorn huntsman, John Tredwell, has seventy-eight couple of working hounds, of which seventeen couple are new entries; and we believe that William Martin, who whipped in single-handed to Jack Goddard, in Shropshire, last year, will be the second whip. Tom Hills, who now hunts the Hambledon, was with Mr. Collyer last season; and we hear that a new pack of hounds will probably hunt Mr. C.'s old country. Mr. Greaves's late first whip, Dan Berkshire, is now first whip to the Badsworth; and West, the second whip, fills the same office under Tom Dowdeswell, with Lord Maclesfield, who purchased Mr. Greaves's celebrated hound Marksman, for fifty guineas. The Cheshire squire has brought matters to an issue at last with Captain Mainwaring. After such a manifesto he will, no doubt, be warned off the few inferior covers which were not made forbidden ground to him last year, and obliged to exercise his hounds along the lanes. We are sorry that such good men as Edwards and Tom Rance should be so occupied, and it seems not improbable that a sea of law will have to be waded through before the Cheshire Hunt "have their ain again" at the Sandway Head Kennels.

All England play 22 "proud Salopian" at Aston Hall, near Newport, on Monday, and on Thursday they will be found at Chesterfield, contending with a Derbyshire 22. The United Eleven have only one fixture, viz., Birmingham, on Monday, where 22 of the town and district meet them. John Lillywhite was again in tune at Liverpool, and made 52 out of the 141, which was all that England could score against 20 of Liverpool in its two innings.

The regatta list has nearly reached its limits, and the Kew and Brentford Royal Regatta on Monday, and the Littlehampton on Thursday, are the only ones down for next week. Mr. Weld's *Lulworth*, 80 tons, seems to have been the "Blink Bonny" among yachts this season.

CRICKET

The North of Cheapside v. the South: This match was played at Blackheath on Saturday last, and resulted in a victory for the former by nine runs only.

Eton v. Sunninghill: This match was played in the Brocas, Eton, last week, and terminated in favour of Eton by 115 runs. Score:—Eton, first innings, 29; second innings, 132. Sunninghill, first innings, 21; second innings, 26.

United All England Eleven v. Twenty-two of Cardiff, with Two Bowlers: The above match was played at Cardiff, and terminated, after three days' contest, on Wednesday week, in favour of the United Eleven. The following is the score:—United Eleven, first innings, 90; second innings, 144. Cardiff, first innings, 48; second innings, 54.

Eton v. Burnham: A spirited match was played between the above clubs in the Eton Brocas, on Thursday week, terminating in the two innings by only one run in favour of the Burnham men. Score:—Eton, first innings, 45; second innings, 65. Burnham, first innings, 53; second innings, 58.

Surrey v. Manchester (with Wisden and Lillywhite): On Saturday last this match, which was played at Eccles, near Manchester, after lasting three days, was brought to a conclusion, Manchester winning by three runs. Score:—Manchester, first innings, 63; second innings, 99. Surrey, first innings, 60; second innings, 89.

AQUATICS.

Caxton Rowing Club (Clowes's).—The above-named Club finished the season with a four-oared race from Putney to Battersea-bridge, on Saturday last:—Messrs. J. Smith, F. Ibbott, C. Meek, F. Cross (stroke), A. Tomsett (coxswain), winning by half a boat's length.

Nautilus Rowing Club.—This club rowed their second match on Monday, for silver prizes, from Putney-bridge to the Clubhouse, the Old Swan, at Chelsea:—Messrs. P. Flackart, J. Ronea, J. Atkinson, W. Robinson, F. Wiltcher (coxswain), winning by five or six lengths.

LICHFIELD RACES.—MONDAY.

Copeland Handicap.—Master Bagot, 1. Huntington, 2. Maiden Plate.—Pyrrhus the Second, 1. Mary Lovell, 2. Staffordshire Handicap.—Miss Harkaway, 1. Moonshine, 2. Champagne Stakes.—Trot, 1. Archibald, 2. Tamworth Plate.—Eardrop, 1. Jane, 2.

TUESDAY.

Anglesey Stakes.—Echo, 1. Cripple, 2. Her Majesty's Plate.—Fisherman, 1. Oakball, 2. Nursery Handicap.—Thornhill, 1. Pantasa colt, 2. Gold Cup.—General Bosquet, 1. St. Dunstan, 2. Welter Handicap.—Cripple walked over.

DERBY RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Maiden Plate.—Cara Fatima, 1. Stultz colt, 2. Nursery Handicap.—Cornboro', 1. Schoolfellow, 2. Tradesmen's Plate.—Tiff, 1. Cockatoo, 2. Derwent Stakes.—Silvertail, 1. Honeydew, 2. Innkeepers' Plate.—Tame Deer, 1. Blight, 2.

THURSDAY.

Sudbury Stakes.—Slattern, 1. Magnolia, 2. Chesterfield Stakes.—Mamstay walked over. Chatsworth Stakes.—Slattern, 1. Leo, 2. Juvenile Stakes.—Athlon, 1. Trot, 2. Selling Stakes.—Silvertail, 1. Echo, 2.

THE AMERICAN SCALE.—A correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune* says that, being in Rock County, in Illinois, one day last week (i.e., in the middle of August), "he went up to the top of a hill called Mount Zion, six miles from Janesville, and counted on the surrounding plain 150 four-horse power reaping-machines busily cutting down wheat. There were 1600 men, women, and boys following, binding and sheeking up the golden sheaves. It was a sight worth seeing to behold the grain falling and being gathered up at the rate of 200 acres per hour."

A BRAVE MATRON.—The gold medal of the New York Life Saving Benevolent Association has been presented to Mrs. Abigail Becker, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented, 1857, to Abigail Becker, of Long Point, Lake Erie, Canada West, for her extraordinary resolution, humanity, and courage, in rescuing from impending death the crew of the schooner *Conductor*, lost November, 1854." The formal presentation was made on the 11th ult., a public picnic being held for the purpose in a grove about three miles north of Port Rowan.

CLIFFORD'S PATENT LOWERING GEAR was the means of saving several lives a few days ago in the Mersey. A boat belonging to the Australian emigrant ship *Elba Brahe* was putting off from the shore to return to the vessel which was at anchor in the stream, when she capsized, and the whole of the crew was thrown into the water. The accident was seen from the *Elba Brahe*, and some men jumped into one of the quarter-boats, which was fitted with Clifford's patent lowering gear, were in an instant lowered down, and the poor fellows' lives saved.

ARRIVAL OF THE "RIPON" WITH PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Ripon*, which arrived at Southampton on Friday (last week), with the heavy portion of the India, China, and Australian mails, brought 157 passengers, and amongst her cargo were 2388 bales of silk. The *Ripon's* mails were contained in about 660 boxes and bags, and were dispatched by special train of eight vans and carriages to London the same day. Among the passengers in the *Ripon* was a young lady, named Stallard, who escaped the massacre at Meerut. In escaping she had to swim over a river. At one time she was in a carriage in which there were six persons, of whom only she and two of her companions saved their lives: the rest were murdered. The Rev. Mr. Hay, an American missionary, and his wife and family, were passengers in the *Ripon*, and they also narrowly escaped with their lives from Meerut. They lost all their property and clothes. One of the passengers of the *Ripon* was a civilian, who left Delhi just before the mutiny broke out there. In travelling down to Calcutta he saw unmistakable signs of the mutiny. He met a lady travelling by dak to Delhi, and he and his party persuaded her to turn back as the country appeared to be dangerous. She turned back with them to Cawnpore, but there she was persuaded by others to resume her journey. An Indian Colonel, who came home in the *Ripon*, had a whole company of European soldiers, consisting of nearly a hundred persons, cut to pieces by mutineers. The *Ripon's* passengers confirm all the reports about the atrocities committed. Infants and children were literally, for sport, thrown into the air and caught on the swords and bayonets of the sepoys. Whole European families—husband, wife, and children—have been exterminated in India by the native soldiers.

NAVAL UNIFORMS

THE uniform of the Royal Navy is little more than a century old. The curious in the history of costume need scarcely be reminded that the general dress for the Navy was adopted by command of George III., from the Duchess of Bedford's riding-habit of blue faced with white; "a regulation," says Mr. Planché, in his popular volume on "British Costume," "which appears never to have been gazetted, nor does it exist in the records of the Admiralty Office; though a subsequent one, in 1757, refers to it." Epaulettes are a recent addition to the uniform, and were at first considered a species of foppery. "The heroic Nelson," says Mr. Planché, "who was in after life so proud of his well-worn stars and orders that he made himself a mark for the fatal bullet in his last action by an unnecessary display of them, declared in a letter (an extract from which was read at the Society of Antiquaries in 1830) that he should certainly cut the acquaintance of two officers, in consequence of their mounting epaulettes, in imitation of military foppery." The gold-laced blue trousers were introduced by George IV.: they add richness to the uniform, but are of too military a character. William IV., who cared more for such matters than was generally supposed, although himself a sailor, changed the facings to scarlet, which is still more military than the gold-laced blue trousers. However, the red has disappeared and made way for the return of the white; and the rank of the wearer is mostly denoted by the insignia on the epaulettes, and by the gold lace upon the coat, therefore called *distinction lace*.

Upon the next page the engraver has represented the uniforms which, in the words of the Admiralty circular, "in pursuance of her Majesty's pleasure, are in future to be worn by the officers of the Royal Navy." We need not severally describe them, as the rank is placed beneath the portraiture of each officer, and the *distinction*—lace and epaulettes—will be seen at once. Thus, the Admiral's dress uniform and appointments are the same as those of the Admiral of the Fleet, except that there are three rows of distinction lace upon the sleeve instead of four; and the epaulettes have three stars in the crescent, but none on the strap, whereas the Admiral of the Fleet has one. We add the other epaulette distinctions:—

Commodores (1st Class) and Captains of the Fleet.—The same pattern as the Admirals, but the bullion bright, with an anchor and chain-cable within the crescent; above is a star, surmounted by a crown.

Captains and Commanders.—Captains of three years' standing the same as Commanders; under three years, the anchor surmounted by a crown. Commanders: anchor surmounted by a star, and the bullions shorter and less in circumference.

Lieutenants.—Same as Commanders, with the anchor only in the crescent.

Masters.—Crossed anchors, without cables, within the crescent.

Mates.—Instead of epaulettes, shoulder straps, with the anchor within the crescent.

The epaulettes of the *Director-General of Hospitals* have a star only within the crescent, surmounted by a crown on the strap; the *Medical Inspector* has a crown only within the crescent; and the epaulettes of the *Inspector of Machinery* have a gold anchor within the crescent, surmounted by a gold star.



NAVAL INSTRUCTOR. ASSISTANT PAYMASTER. MEDICAL INSPECTOR. DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF HOSPITALS. SECRETARY TO COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF. INSPECTOR OF MACHINERY. PAYMASTER. CHIEF ENGINEER. SURGEON. ASSISTANT ENGINEER (1ST CLASS).

NAVAL UNIFORM.



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NAVAL UNIFORM.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



GNOLL COLLEGE, VALE OF NEATH, SOUTH WALES.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

GNOLL COLLEGE.

For some time arrangements have been in progress for establishing a first-rate college to complete the education of young men of wealthy connections, by a comprehensive course of systematic instruction in the practical application of the sciences to various pursuits. The college is adapted for the sons of landed proprietors, owners of mines, metal works, manufactories, and machinery; for military, marine, and civil engineers, and surveyors; for merchants, lawyers, bankers, and statesmen—in short, for young men in a position to take an active and leading part in the national industry and public service.

This undertaking may be regarded partly as a result of the Great Exhibition and its successors; partly as a consequence of the unsatisfactory state of the Universities, exposed in reports laid before Parliament. To the former may be attributed the growing appreciation of the value of science in the production of wealth, while the latter have shown how much the Universities are influenced by antiquated traditions, vested interests, narrow views, and conventional dislike for any occupations but divinity, law, and physic, those professions even being sufferers from the general neglect. Such a state of things in ordinary times is beyond the immediate reach of Acts of Parliament, and will always find powerful supporters, especially within their own walls. In the meantime industry, having fought its own way to the foremost rank in regard to legislative influence, common intelligence, and property, will find it best to cut out for itself an equally independent road to scientific learning and distinction. To this end the skillful plans of the new college recommend it as a fitting instrument.

The fact is the old Universities have come to be regarded not so much as schools of learning and science as of manners (*écoles*)—not so much for the instruction they supply as for the connections that may be formed at them. But it is believed that these advantages would be equally, if not more effectually, secured in a college adapting the reality of its pursuits to a wealthy class, and recognising in its arrangements the rational and liberal enjoyments as well as the instruction of its students, and, therefore, better able to prevent that wasteful expenditure which is one of the defects of the old systems.

The practical character of the college is indicated by the locality which has been chosen for its site. A fine estate known as the Gnoll, and noticed for its attractions in geographical publications, has been selected for it in Glamorganshire, one of the most central counties in the United Kingdom, in a commanding position, becoming famous for its industrial activity, and exhibiting a pre-eminent ratio of increase both in population and wealth. The mansion and park have been already secured, and the college has received the name of the property.

For healthiness and scenery the situation of Gnoll College cannot be surpassed. It occupies an isolated eminence, beautifully planted and overlooking the celebrated Vale of Neath, with the mountains stretching away to the north, and the Bristol Channel, at a distance of six miles, to the south. A first-class railway station adjoins the park, and affords ample facilities of communication with all parts of Great Britain, by rail and telegraph. There is also direct communication by sea with Ireland, through the adjacent port of Milford Haven, which will probably become the home terminus of the Great Eastern, and one of the chief links between England, her colonies, and the world at large.

The industrial conditions and relations of this locality are, however, its chief recommendation in regard to Gnoll College. Canals, docks, ports, harbours, shipping, fisheries, mines, collieries, quarries, metal works, various factories, a naval dockyard, arsenal, and fortifications, railways, and other engineering and public works in course of construction, are in close proximity. The potteries, hardware, woollen, and cotton districts are easily accessible; while the agricultural students will equally enjoy a combination of advantages hitherto unexampled, although of the simplest and most practical character.

The course of instruction is based on a comprehensive classification of the sciences, keeping in view their mutual relations and intimate though varying connection. The completeness and simplicity of it with those of other colleges, universities, and schools, whether English or foreign. It is fully described in a small volume which explains the objects and plans of the college, and enters briefly into the principles of education. Seven professors of established reputation will severally fill the chairs of Mathematics, Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, Natural History, Human History, and Design. Under these heads, every branch of knowledge essential to industrial pursuits, professions, or occupations will be taught. The professors will be assisted by special lecturers, tutors, and skilled artisans; and the application of science in actual operations will be elucidated in the most ample manner, as far as possible.

The household arrangements are on a par with the habits and manners of the best society. Manly exercises and gentlemanly accomplishments are duly provided for, as among the recognised means of satisfying the vigour of approaching manhood, and warding off vice or dissipation. The Rector of the parish has undertaken to care for the religious welfare of the students, who are entered as members of the Established Church; and similar arrangements will be made with ministers in the neighbourhood for students professing their respective creeds. The general management is vested in a resident council, consisting of the three originators of the college. Further details will be found in the volume already alluded to, entitled "The Principles of Collegiate Education, Discussed and Elucidated in a Description of Gnoll College—a National Institution, adapted to the Wants of the Age." London, Stanford, 6, Charing-cross; price 1s.

No essential feature seems to be overlooked in the carefully-devised plans of Gnoll College. No bygone usages or opposing influences have been allowed to interfere with their systematic development. The boldness and skill of this great enterprise deserve a prompt and ample acknowledgment from the independent liberal and wealthy classes for whom it has been designed. It has been exceedingly well received by the chief residents in the county; but it is on the support of the public at large that its success depends. It has no abused endowments to prop it up, no sinecures to obstruct progress. The active capitalists and practical intellects of the United Kingdom, not to speak of the colonies and dependencies, should bestir themselves in this matter. It is for their advantage, and for that of their sons, to give effect to such a systematic course of practical as well as scientific instruction—to such arrangements, so well calculated to cultivate, to gratify, and to direct aright the healthful vigour of youth, and to teach the accurate knowledge of needful things.

BOOK POSTAL REGULATIONS FOR VICTORIA AND ASCENSION.—On the 1st of October next, and thenceforward, the privileges of the colonial book post will be extended to book packets transmitted between the United Kingdom and the colony of Victoria by packet by way of Southampton, and between the United Kingdom and the Island of Ascension by packet or private ship.

COLLISIONS AT SEA.—Amongst the numerous casualties reported at Lloyd's, on Saturday last, four ships were reported to have been run down off the coast, in two instances with loss of life. A fine schooner, called the *Truth*, belonging to Goole, came into collision with a screw steamer, on the morning of the 2nd inst., off Cromer. The schooner filled and went down in deep water; the master and the crew, with the exception of one, perishing. Off the same coast another ship was run down, and the crew have not been heard of. Another three-masted vessel is reported as sunk in about seven or eight fathoms water, a few miles from Hasbro', on the Norfolk coast. The third vessel lost by collision was the *Helena*, of Dundee, laden with flax, bound to Dunkirk from Archangel. On Thursday week, whilst keeping her course along the coast, she was run into by the barque *Florio*, from Cork, and immediately sunk. The crew were saved. The *Isabella* and *William*, of London, for Amsterdam, was run down by a light brig off the Doggerbank. The crew escaped in the boats.

WEALTH OF THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF RUSSIA.—A letter from St. Petersburg, in the *North German Gazette*, says:—"The magnificence which the members of the Imperial family of Russia display in their journeys in Germany need occasion no surprise, when the immense revenues which they dispose of are taken into account. The Crown domains yield annually from 38,000,000 to 40,000,000 roubles, and the appanages 4,000,000, while the State allows, in addition, a civil list of 11,000,000."

MARRIAGE CUSTOMS IN JAMES THE FIRST'S TIME.—Mr. Green's catalogue of State papers contains the following extract from a letter written by Sir Dudley Carleton in 1604, describing the marriage of Philip Herbert Earl of Montgomery to Susan Vere:—"She brided and bridled it so handsomely, and, indeed, became herself so well, that the King said, if he were not married, he would not give her, but keep her for himself. There were none of our accustomed forms omitted—of bride-cake, sops in wine, giving of gloves, laces, and prints; and at night there was sewing into the sheets, casting of the bride's left hose, and twenty other petty sorceries. They were married in the chapel, feasted in the great chamber, and lodged in the council chamber, where the King gave them, in the morning, before they were up, a reveille matin in his shirt and his night-gown."

DISCOVERY OF A LIBRARY IN THE TOMBS OF MEMPHIS.—M. de Saulcy, a member of the French Institute, who has passed some time in Egypt, and is very conversant with the archaeology of that country, states in the *Courrier de Paris* that an important discovery has lately been made, in one of the tombs of Memphis, of a whole library of hieratic papyri. This precious collection would most probably have been torn into bits by the lucky finders, and every fragment sold separately to the curiosity-hunting English who frequent that country, had not an Arab, an agent in the pay of the British Museum, fortunately been apprised of the matter, and bought up the whole lot in time. Mr. Birch, of the British Museum, has as yet only deciphered one of these curious manuscripts, which turns out to be a complete history of the Royal dynasties which are registered under the numbers 18 and 19 in Manetho's chronological canon. It is to one of those dynasties that the celebrated Sesostris belongs, and the same period comprises the history of the occupation of Egypt by the Hyksos, or shepherds, who kept the Egyptian races under their sway for ages.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS (says the *Washington Union*) was first established during the administration of Jefferson, at his suggestion and by his exertions. It at first contained about 2500 volumes, and was destroyed by fire when the British burned the Capitol in 1814. In the same year a resolution was introduced into Congress to purchase Mr. Jefferson's private library, which was passed; the books bought and brought to Washington, and the Library of Congress again organised. Various valuable additions being made from time to time, the library, in 1851, contained 55,000 volumes. During that year it accidentally caught fire, and 35,000 volumes were destroyed, and the room was very much injured. This accident finally resulted in the room being made perfectly fireproof, by constructing the alcoves and shelves of cast iron. Soon after this fire an appropriation of 75,000 dollars was made by Congress for the purchase of new books. This fund was judiciously laid out, and a most excellent collection made of standard and rare works. The library now contains about 65,000 volumes, exclusive of a large number of pamphlets, and about 50,000 public documents; and the annual appropriation to the library is 5000 dollars for miscellaneous and 2000 dollars for law books.

THE KANSAS TERRITORY is thus described in "Life in Kansas":—"The prairies, though broad and expansive, stretching away miles in many places, seem never lonely or wearisome, being gently undulating, or more abruptly rolling; and at the ascent of each new roll of land the traveller finds himself in the midst of new loveliness. There are also high bluffs, usually at some little distance from the rivers, running through the entire length of the country, while ravines run from them to the rivers. These are at some points quite deep and difficult to cross, and, to a traveller unacquainted with the country, somewhat vexatious, especially where the prairie grass is as high as a person's head while seated in a carriage. . . . These ravines are in many instances pictures of beauty, with tall graceful trees, cotton-wood, black walnut, hickory, oak, elm, and lindwood standing near, while springs of pure cold water gush from the rock. . . . In the eastern part of the territory most of the timber is upon the rivers and creeks, though there are in some places most delightful spots; high hills, crowned with a heavy growth of trees, and deep valleys where rippling waters gush amidst a dense shade of flowering shrubbery. Higher than the bluffs are natural mounds, which also have about them the look of art. They rise to such a height as to be seen at a great distance, and add peculiar beauty to the whole aspect of the country. From the summit of these the prospect is almost unlimited in extent and unrivalled in beauty. The prairie for miles, with its gently undulating rolls, lies before the eye. Rivers, glistening in the sunlight, flow on between banks crowned with tall trees; beyond these other high points arise. Trees are scattered here and there like old orchards, and cattle in large numbers are grazing upon the hillside and in the valleys, giving to all the look of cultivation and home life. It is, indeed, difficult to realise that for thousands of years this country has been a waste uncultivated and solitary, and that months only have elapsed since the white settler has sought here a home."

"THE HILLS."—Only those who have lived in the plains can understand the feelings of an attenuated and exhausted European the first day after he has arrived on the hills. When you wake you think you have received a new set of bones; you get up refreshed, and your feet seem to run away with you. The windows can be closed without your feeling too warm, and open without feeling too cold. Then a fog! When it does come (which is the case sometimes), how it is welcomed by many, who say, "Oh! it reminds me of home!" The air is spring-like, light, and crisp; when the slightest feeling of keenness arises, a soft breeze comes to your relief immediately. These mountains are about 4000 feet above the sea, which was visible in certain lights from the window of our bungalow, at the distance of thirty miles as the bird flies; and when the sun declined we could sometimes see little white specks on the distant ocean—they were ships. At other times the blue line of the water became a sheet of gold. This was the usual effect of the afternoon sun on it. Then there were lights and shadows for ever changing, throwing the sketcher who attempted to colour from nature into the depths of despair.—*Chow-Chow, by Lady Falkland.*

A PRECIOUS FREIGHT.—The convict ship *Nile*—having on board Sir John Dean Paul, Strahan, Bates, Robson, Agar, Tester, Saward (alias Jim the penman), and Redpath—got under way on Saturday last from the Little Norc, and proceeded towards the Downs with a strong south-west wind.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING.—On Wednesday evening week the Rev. J. Hughes, Incumbent of Conington, gave his concluding lecture in the Market-place, to a very large congregation, mainly of the working men of the town. Upwards of 3000 were present.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

ANOTHER week of extreme inactivity has elapsed. For money, the dealings in all National Stocks have been very limited, and the operations for time have continued trifling. The jobbers have been chiefly engaged in the settlement of the account—which has passed off well—and dealers generally have refused to operate largely in the absence of further news from India.

In the Discount Market, money has been in improved request, and the rates have been fully maintained. Very few bills have been done in Lombard-street under the Bank minimum. In the Stock Exchange from 4 to 5 per cent is the rate for short loans and Government Securities, and 5 to 5½ per cent up to the October dividend.

On the Continent money is still high in price—the latest quotation at Hamburg being six per cent, and the demand is represented as somewhat active. On the whole, however, the exchanges are favourable, and another shipment of about £48,000 in gold has taken place from St. Petersburg. The arrival of gold from New York has been confined to £90,000; but the next two packets are expected to bring increased quantities.

There has been several arrivals of silver from the Continent, and the supply now in the market is in excess of the demand; hence, a fall of 4d. per ounce has taken place in the quotations. Bar silver has changed hands at 61½d., and dollars are quoted at 48. 11½d. per ounce.

From Paris we learn that the stock of bullion in the Bank of France has steadily increased of late, and that the new issue of notes is regarded with much favour by the mercantile classes. The Bank, however, is still a buyer of gold, and nearly £70,000 has been taken this week. Besides this shipment, £108,335 has been forwarded to the Brazils; but the exports of gold to purchase silver have been trifling.

The amount of bills drawn by the East India Company upon their respective Presidencies from the 26th ult. to the 9th inst. was only £13,137. The small amounts now received by the Company will, we imagine, react severely upon the silver market—unless, indeed, our balance of trade with the East has suddenly declined to a very low sum.

The Consol Market on Monday was rather heavy; nevertheless, prices were well maintained:—The Three per Cents, for Money, were done at 90½; for Account, 90½. The New Three per Cents were 91 to 91½; India Bonds, 17s. 6d.; Exchequer Bills, 5s. 6d. to par; Exchequer Bonds, 98½. Bank Stock was quoted at 217. Prices were a shade lower on Tuesday, and the market was very flat. The Reduced were done at 90½; Consols for Transfer, 90½; Ditto, for Account, 90½; New Three per Cents, 90½ to 91; Exchequer Bills, 5s. 6d. to 1s. prem.; Ditto, Bonds, 98½. On Wednesday the market was somewhat firmer:—Consols were 90½; Ditto, for October, 90½ to 91; New Three per Cents, 90½; Exchequer Bills, 5s. 6d. to par; Ditto, Bonds, 98½. India Stock was 213. The Market, on Thursday, was rather heavy. Consols for Money were 90½; for Account, 90½. The New Two-and-a-Half per Cents were done at 76; India Bonds, 22s. 6d.; and Exchequer Bills, 7s. to 2s. discount.

Although the transactions in the Foreign House have not been numerous, prices generally have continued steady. Brazilian Five per Cents, have realised 102½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 55; Mexican Three per Cents, 2½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 79 ex div.; Peruvian Three per Cents, 55; Portuguese Three per Cents, 1853, 45; Russian Five per Cents, 104½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 90; Spanish Three per Cents, 40½; Spanish New Deferred, 25½. Ditto, Passivo, 57; Turkish Six per Cents, 95½; Turkish Four per Cents, 99½; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 98; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 64½; Dutch Four per Cents, 98½; and Austrian Five per Cents, 81½.

Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been much less active. English, Scotch, and Australian Chartered have sold at 1½; London and County, 2½; London Joint-Stock, 3¼; London and Westminster, 4½; Oriental, 3½; Ottoman, 3½; Union of London, 2½; National Provincial of England, New, 2½; Provincial of Ireland, 6½.

Miscellaneous Securities have been rather heavy, yet we have very little change to notice in their value compared with last week. Crystal Palace Shares have marked 12½ ex new; Ditto, Preference, 4½; London General Omnibus, 3½; Mexican and South American, ½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 70; Ditto, New, 14½; Electric Telegraph, 103; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 1½; National Discount, 3½; Netherlands Land, Preference, 2½; Oriental Gas, New, ½; Plymouth Iron, 22; Berlin Water-works, 5½; Ditto, New, 2½; Hungerford Bridge, 6½; East and West India Dock, 108½; and St. Katharine, 91.

A moderate business has been passing in the Railway Share Market, and prices have continued firm. The following are the official closing quotations on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate, Nottingham and Boston, 5½; Bristol and Exeter, 86½ ex div.; Caledonian, 83½; Cornwall, 4½; East-Anglian, 20½; Eastern Counties, 11½ ex div.; East Lancashire, 96½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 62½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 33½; Great Northern, 95½; do. A. Stock, 88; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 101½; Great Western, 55½ ex div.; Lancaster and Carlisle, 79; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 216, 5½; London and Brighton, 104½; London and North Western, 97½ ex div.; do. Eighties, 4½ ex div.; London and South Western, 92½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 42; Midland, 81½ ex div.; Norfolk, 63 ex div.; North British, 50; North Eastern (Berwick), 93 ex div.; do. G. N. E. Purchase, 2 dis. ex div.; do. Leeds, 50 ex div.; do. York, 79½ ex div.; North Staffordshire, 13½; North Western, 8; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 32½; Scottish North Eastern (Aberdeen Stock), 25; South Devon, 33 ex div.; South Eastern, 68½ ex div.; South Wales, 84½ ex div.

LINE LEASED AT A FIXED RENTAL.—Midland Bradford, 89½ ex div.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Northern Five per Cent, Redeemable at Five per Cent, 62; Midland Consolidated—Bristol and Birmingham, 130; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 106.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—East Indian, 93; Ditto, 8 Shares Extension, 5; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent Bonds, payable 1859, 98; Grand Trunk of Canada, 51½; Great Indian Peninsula, 19½; Ditto, New, 2½; Great Western of Canada, 21½; Ditto, New, 10½; Madras Five per Cent, 19½.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 6; Great Luxembourg, 7.

Mining Shares have continued dull:—Alfred Consols have marked 14½; North Wheel Croft, 5½; and Cobre Copper, 47½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE, September 7.—The supply of English wheat here to-day was only moderate in quantity, but tolerably fine in quality. All kinds were in good request, at an improvement in the quotations of 3s. per quarter, compared with Monday last. There was a slightly-improved inquiry for foreign wheat, at extreme rates. Fine barley produced quite as much money; but inferior parcels were less active. There was very little inquiry for malt, and prices had a downward tendency. Although the show of oats was tolerably extensive, the best trade rule firm, at full quotations. Both beans and peas were quite as dear as last week, and flour was held for rather more money.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 47s. to 50s.; ditto, white, 47s. to 48s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 47s. to 50s.; rye, 40s. to 42s.; grinding barley, 34s. to 35s.; distilling ditto, 38s. to 40s.; malt, 42s. to 45s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 68s. to 74s.; brown ditto, 61s. to 62s.; Kingston and Ware, 72s. to 74s.; Chevalier, 75s. to 76s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 25s. to 27s.; potato ditto, 28s. to 30s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 22s. to 24s.; ditto, white, 22s. to 30s.; tick beans, 30s. to 41s.; grey peas, 41s. to 42s.; mangle, 45s. to 46s.; white, 40s. to 42s.; boliers, 41s. to 44s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 49s. to 50s.; Suffolk, 39s. to 40s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 39s. to 41s. per 280 lbs. American flour 26s. to 34s. per barrel.

September 9.—Wheat sold steadily to-day, at Monday's improvement in value. All other articles ruled stationary.

Scots.—The demand generally is steady, and late rates are well supported:—Linseed, English, sowing, 71s. to 76s.; Mediterranean, 65s. to 69s.; hempseed, 46s. to 45s. per cwt.; coarser, 60s. to 62s. per cwt.; Linseed meal, 3s. 7½d. to 3s. 8½d.; ditto, white, 15s. to 16s.; tares, 6s. to 6d. per bushel. English rapeseed, 72s. to 76s. per quarter; Linseed cake, English, £10 10s. to £10 15s.; ditto, foreign, £10 10s. to £11 6s.; rape cakes, 45 10s. to 46 10s. per ton. Coarser, 30s. to 32s. per cwt. Foreign rapeseed, 72s. to 76s. per quarter. The prices of wheat bran in the market are as follows:—No. 1, 8s. 1½d.; No. 2, 7s. 1½d.; No. 3, 6s. 1½d.; No. 4, 5s. 1½d.; No. 5, 4s. 1½d.; No. 6, 3s. 1½d.; No. 7, 2s. 1½d.; No. 8, 1s. 1½d.; No. 9, 1s. 1½d.; No. 10, 1s. 1½d.; No. 11, 1s. 1½d.; No. 12, 1s. 1½d.; No. 13, 1s. 1½d.; No. 14, 1s. 1½d.; No. 15, 1s. 1½d.; No. 16, 1s. 1½d.; No. 17, 1s. 1½d.; No. 18, 1s. 1½d.; No. 19, 1s. 1½d.; No. 20, 1s. 1½d.; No. 21, 1s. 1½d.; No. 22, 1s. 1½d.; No. 23, 1s. 1½d.; No. 24, 1s. 1½d.; No. 25, 1s. 1½d.; No. 26, 1s. 1½d.; No. 27, 1s. 1½d.; No. 28, 1s. 1½d.; No. 29, 1s. 1½d.; No. 30, 1s. 1½d.; No. 31, 1s. 1½d.; No. 32, 1s. 1½d.; No. 33, 1s. 1½d.; No. 34, 1s. 1½d.; No. 35, 1s. 1½d.; No. 36, 1s. 1½d.; No. 37, 1s. 1½d.; No. 38, 1s. 1½d.; No. 39, 1s. 1½d.; No. 40, 1s. 1½d.; No. 41, 1s. 1½d.; No. 42, 1s. 1½d.; No. 43, 1s. 1½d.; No. 44, 1s. 1½d.; No. 45, 1s. 1½d.; No. 46, 1s. 1½d.; No. 47, 1s. 1½d.; No. 48, 1s. 1½d.; No. 49, 1s. 1½d.; No. 50, 1s. 1½d.; No. 51, 1s. 1½d.; No. 52, 1s. 1½d.; No. 53, 1s. 1½d.; 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VOLCANIC CRATER IN THE SAIAN MOUNTAINS, MONGOLIA.—FROM AN ORIGINAL DRAWING BY MR. T. W. ATKINSON.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

VOLCANIC CRATER IN THE SAIAN MOUNTAINS, MONGOLIA.

THIS extraordinary country, stated to have been previously untraversed by any European traveller, has, during the last seven years, been explored by Mr. Thomas William Atkinson, an artist of great merit, who has depicted its sublime scenery with great success. Mr. Atkinson's explorations extended to hunting, sketching, and travelling in the plains and mountains of Oriental and Western Siberia, Mongolia, Dauria, the Kirgis Steppes, Chinese Tartary, and part of Central Asia; and these adventures of our indefatigable traveller will shortly be published, with a series of illustrations in the highest style of art. Meanwhile, Mr. Atkinson has placed at our disposal a specimen of the sublime scenery which he traversed—namely, an extinct Volcanic Crater amidst the awful solitudes of the Sajan Mountains.

The lava which has been ejected from this tremendous crater Mr. Atkinson discovered in the valley of the Djem-a-louk, where the river has a fall over it of eighty-six feet into a deep pool; producing a singularly wild and picturesque scene. He determined to follow up this valley, and find the crater whence such a mighty bed had proceeded. The route was a difficult one, often along the foot of vast precipices 1500 to 2000 feet in height, from which huge blocks had been thrown into the bed of lava when in a fluid state. This was clearly perceptible by the current dividing on each side of the rock, like water at the pier of a bridge. About noon of the second day he reached a point where another deep and narrow valley joined the Djem-a-louk from the south. In this there was also a bed of lava evidently of the same age. There was no possibility of getting horses across the lava at this point, and turning into the valley. His difficulties were great: on the evening of the third day he beheld the Kara-noor, which he at first supposed to be the crater; but, on reaching its shores, found that it must be sought in another direction, in a deep valley running directly to the south, which could only be done on foot. He started at daybreak the following morning, and crossed the bed of lava in the valley of the Djem-a-louk. In doing this he had to descend into chasms sixty and eighty feet deep, where the lava had cracked in cooling. He slept on blocks of it at night; on the afternoon of the second day he beheld the top of a huge cone, and, as the sun was setting, stood on its summit, looking upon the terrific scene around him. The cone is about 800 feet high, standing at the northern end of the crater, which is elliptical in form, but very irregular, extending from north to south nearly two miles, and in some parts more than three quarters of a mile in width. Towards the southern end of the crater rises another cone of more recent date and of greater magnitude; beyond this is the scene engraved from his drawing. A small stream which comes from the snowy mountains above dashes over the brink of the crater, and rushes on among masses of lava till it takes its last leap into the fearful abyss seen in the foreground. This crater is not on the summit of a mountain, as high peaks and ridges surround it on every side. Its eastern side is bounded by rocks probably not less than 2000 feet high; they are not perpendicular, but overhang their base; their faces bearing marks of intense heat. Some are grey, others purple, and some of a deep red. To the north-east these high precipices have been rent asunder into a tremendous chasm, through which the lava has flown into the valley which joined the Djem-a-louk, where Mr. Atkinson observed it when making the ascent. "No scene with which we are acquainted (writes Mr. Atkinson) conveys such an impression of the terrible and sublime as the views of some parts of this wonderful region.

In the country of the Kalkas, on the south of the Ika-aral-noor, exist other volcanic indications, which would connect this volcano with Pe-shan in the Shan-shan—not Thian-shan, as named on our maps of Asia.

ANCASTER STONE.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

THE statements that have for several months past appeared in the newspapers relative to the decay of the stone in some of our Government buildings, and the various opinions as to its cause, have induced me to feel an interest in the matter; and recently, while journeying through the midland counties, I felt surprised that her Majesty's Commissioners of Works have never yet used the stone from the ancient quarries near Wilsford, Lincolnshire, known as "The Ancaster." During my tour I visited many churches and other large buildings; some of the former have been erected from three to six hundred years; and, when I inquired of what stone they were built, the reply in most cases was of Ancaster. In Nottingham I saw large factories in the building of which large quantities of this stone had been used; and, notwithstanding the deteriorating effects of the smoke of a manufacturing town, the stone is in excellent preservation, though some of these buildings have been erected many years. The Ancaster quarries are worked by Mr. Wilson, of Grantham, who is an extensive builder. On inspecting them I saw immense blocks of stone raised by powerful "travellers" with much greater ease than any one who had never seen it done could imagine possible. I was also much pleased with the beautiful appearance of the stone. At Grantham I saw the masons work the stone; and the ease with which they chiselled it convinced me that it is worked at less cost than any other; and, from the fact of the surface hardening immediately after, it must be a first-rate building material.

Mr. Wilson showed me specimens from very old buildings perfectly sound; and he informed me that he could without difficulty execute orders to the extent of 2000 or 3000 feet weekly, in blocks from six to twenty-four inches thick, and of any moveable weight.

On expressing my surprise that the Ancaster stone had not been selected for any of the Government buildings, his reply was, that he had made several attempts to get it used, but had not been successful.

Now, Sir, the question I want solved is—Why have not the Commissioners of Public Works used this stone? Are they ignorant of its superior qualities? I conclude that they are not fully acquainted with the qualities of the Ancaster stone. It is, however, highly desirable that our Government buildings should be second to none in the world, and should be built of the most durable materials in the kingdom.

I am, &c., A SUBSCRIBER.

A VOLUNTEER FOR INDIA.—The *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* publishes a letter from Damascus, dated August 5, in which it is stated that the son of an English merchant there, named Whyte, whose fortune is estimated at £2,000,000, had at his own expense raised and equipped a corps of thirty Europeans, with whom he had the day before set off to join the British forces in the East Indies, as a volunteer, together with his "following." The course they had taken was in the first instance to Beirut, to embark there for Egypt, and to proceed thence to the East Indies. The uniform in which these volunteers have been clothed is very similar to that of our Rifles. They have, however, been armed with the fowling-pieces they were accustomed to at home, and also carry yatagans. Mr. Whyte's Adjutant and Quartermaster is a Mr. Finn, a relation of the English Consul of that name at Jerusalem. He is described as having formerly served twelve years as a Company's officer in Bengal, and as a man of middle age and athletic stature. Attached to this little expedition is a Swiss surgeon, of the name of Buchmann, who lately served as assistant-surgeon with our army in the Crimea. With the exception of the above, the force has been raised exclusively from the working classes; and consists of 21 Britons, six Italians, two Frenchmen, and two Greeks; and these modern Paladins trust to reach the seat of action early in this month.

LOCUSTS IN ENGLAND.—Most of the provincial papers last week noticed the finding of locusts in their immediate neighbourhoods. They have also been found near and even in the metropolis. A recent work states that the *Gryllus migratorius* of Linnaeus is a large species of locust, which multiplies to such a degree as to be the theme of ancient writers, and the works of recent authors confirm their statements. Barrow mentions that in the southern parts of Africa an area of nearly 2000 square miles might be said, on one occasion, to have been literally covered with them. When driven by a north-west wind into the sea, they formed upon the shore for fifty miles a bank three or four feet high; and when the wind was south-east the stretch was so great as to be felt 150 miles distant. In some parts of Africa the insect is eaten by the natives. It is common in Poland, and, though it is stated that a great portion of Europe is often overrun by them, it is seldom we hear of any caught in this part of the globe.

INDIAN TESTIMONIAL.—A very elegant silver vase, designed and manufactured by Harvey and Co., of Regent-street, is now on its way to Madras, to be presented to Dr. George Smith by Salar Jung, Prime Minister to his Highness the Nizam, as a token of acknowledgment for service kindly and cordially rendered in directing the arrangements of the Hyderabad Exhibition of 1885.

THE TELEGRAPHS OF THE WORLD.—Of overland and submarine telegraphs (says the *New York Herald*) there are completed and in progress of construction at the present time:—

United States (overland)	33,000 miles
South America (overland)	1,500 "
Europe (overland)	31,000 "
India (overland)	5,000 "
Submarine (Europe and America)	950 "
Total	71,450 "

THE THREE HARVESTS.

CHILDHOOD.

As once of old, a child methinks I stand
Lost 'mid the up-grown corn; heaven's blue o'erhead,
On either side the bread-fruit of my land—
A wilderness of spears around me spread.

Nearer and nearer sweeps the sickle's sound!

Speechless with terror, to a reed I cling:
The cruel lark springs skyward with a bound,
Mocking each heart-pulse with his quivering wing.

Ah! I am saved! It is my father's face!

The threatening steel drops, harmless, from his hand:
One sob of joy—one lingering, long embrace!

While night along the silence steals, and peace along the land.

Another, and another, and another.

The golden tides of summer ebb and flow;
To each new year the past is as a mother,
The teachings of whose voice are soft and low.

A little while, blest childhood! Yet awhile

Tarry, and bear me to yon stubble floor;
Or, 'mid the bearded sheaves heaped pile on pile,
Land me, safe-harboured, at my father's door.

Thou'rt gone, with one great bound, and I stand lone

My harvest of sweet hours is culled and o'er.

Life's sun glows high in heaven, but thou art flown,
Like a dead day of lost delight whose beauty is no more.

YOUTH.

My heart grows great with its desires: I frame

In thought a paradise; I turn from all

The gracious good that wears a common name;
I climb to undiscovered heights—and fall.

I grasped pale blossoms when I soared too high:

Some fell, and of the rest the doom was knelled

In air too rare for breathing: with a sigh,
I asked my soul, "What have I lost, what held?"

Love—only love! no passion, but a prayer;

A living martyrdom for other's sake:

That only good survived the purer air

Into whose realms I burst in dreams—the dreams of the awake.

O curse of years!—He whom I loved was dead;

Dead, too, the senseless passion of my grief,

When with wild hands I frantically shed

The green ear on his tomb, and the dead leaf.

I stood in stubborn silence by a grave.

I could not see a span beyond the face

Of that white sorrow. Still the corn did rave—

"Ye, too, in the near harvest have a place."

And was this Youth?—to stand 'mid life's full sheaves;

And mark Hope's shadow stealing from on high;

To burn in martyr-fires life's withered leaves,

And watch the gathered joys of years of their own fulness die!

AGE.

Are my hairs grey? Do I behold the fall

At once of the ripe year and this crashed life?

To my sick soul I cry, "And is this all—

Hope and its struggles, passion and its strife?"

So, well! so, well! Then let there be an end;

And with the dust of ages lay me down:

I shall sleep well where the ripe corn-reeds bend,

While o'er the uplands sing the reapers brown.

But, hark! what sounds are o'er those uplands stealing—

What music brings me back my childhood's morn?

What tones have touched the chords of holier feeling?

What strain can melt these eyes to tears? Hark! 'tis the
harvest horn!

A little one amid the fields astray—

A feeble nursling, fostered but by tears:

Once more towards heaven my wet cheek I lay,

Breasting my breast against the spiked ears.

Once more the lark doth crush me with its song,

My pulse more quivering than its beating wing;

The terrors of the speechless round me throng;

Amongst the reeds I hear the bright steel ring.

Nearer and nearer I behold thee glide

My Father, with the sickle in thy hand!

Oh, I was lost!—take, take me to thy side.

To swell the garnered sheaves that crowd in thine own harvest-
land! E. L. HERVEY.

SPIDER TANK.—A correspondent of a contemporary, writing on this subject, says—"It should be furnished with a perforated glass top, and be not less than ten or twelve inches high, formed upon a square base of some six or more inches. The one we have contains three dozen spiders, acting like a body of ants, or like a hive of bees, under a chosen ruler, and the arrangement of the nest and the formation of the web have been the work of the most perfect subdivision of labour, each individual spider performing its allotted task, without interfering with that of its neighbour. The *Argyroseta Aquatica*, the diving water-spider, when isolated from its companions, builds a cup-like nest close to the top of the water, and the membrane which surrounds the body being transparent, when inflated with air, assumes the appearance of a glittering metallic substance. So charged, the spider descends to the bottom in search of prey, but frequently is itself devoured by fish before it reaches its destination. To guard against this, nature has taught it that unity is strength, and, when acting together in a body, the web is so strong, and of such dimensions, that few themselves are entrapped, and become food for the colony. The incessant activity of the spider, continually ascending and descending, glittering and bright in its very dress, makes it one of the most amusing additions to the aquarium, and the spider-tank guards it from the danger to which it is subject if placed within the general aquarium."

A CRINOLINE JOKE.—At the recent season for masquerade in Paris many attempts were made to ridicule the prevalent style of female attire. The most successful one is thus described:—"At another of these balls much merriment was excited by the appearance of a young gentleman of about twenty years of age, slender, fair, and well-dressed, who had dressed himself in the extreme of the prevailing fashion. On his head, or rather a considerable distance behind it, he wore a very pointed hat, stuck on the end of immense steel pins, about half a yard long, fastened firmly into the back of his head, and on the crown of his head was a enormous wide when he entered the hall, and, making his way to the centre of the saloon, he proceeded, by means of a most ingenious hidden mechanism, to develop the ample folds of his skirts, and he soon laterally assumed the dimensions of a balloon, filling the hall-moon catenady, from wall to wall, and drawing all the company into the corners, and forcing them out into the adjoining rooms."

The statue of Wieland and the Goethe-Schiller group were formally uncovered at Weimar, on the 4th inst. Crowds of spectators from all parts of Germany were present, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A SPECTATOR OF THE TOURNEY.—We have not space at this moment to discuss the question of "Mr. Anderson's unexpected defeat by nearly every player with whom he entered the list at Manchester;" but his failure is, perhaps, attributable to a very different cause to that assigned by you. Of this, however, we can only judge after playing over more of the games than we have yet had leisure to do.
I. N. S., T. W. B., JUVENIS.—Much below our standard.
W. AIRY.—It shall have a place in the collection of Enigmas.
H. WHITTE.—No. 3 forms a pretty little Enigma; the other two admit each of more than one solution.
G. M. ABERDEN.—Very acceptable. Nos. 1 and 2 are particularly ingenious.
A TROUBLED PLAYER, R. M. COLLEGE.—Neat and clever, though not very difficult.
C. LEVENTHORPE, North Carolina.—Both good, but not artistically constructed. That in six moves is much too crowded.
A MEMBER, Yorkshire.—The consultation games at the St. George's Club, which have excited such general interest, will shortly be resumed. Arrangements are being made for that purpose with three or four players of note who have not yet taken part in them.
AMATEUR.—Your list of the consultants must be a long one.
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 703, by Annabel Gregory, M.P., D.D., Jota, Philip, W.D.S., A.R., N. B., I. W. S., G. P., S. H., F. N., Rusticus, Oskolensis, Philo-Chess, I. Phenix, W. Farmer, Percus, William Jones, A. Clerk, Jamie, T. R. L., J. K., Henry, H. M., I. F. B., L. S. H., M. T. O., D. T. N., A. Q., Pawn, H. D., Thomas Evelyn, Eligo, C. J. Fisher, I. C. B., R. Fenton, T. G. W., R. D., S. T. C., M. S. D., F. F., P. G. V., B. N., I. M. S., Anna, Gamma, are correct.
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 706, by D. D., I. Phenix, Alpha, Percus, T. F. M., H. W., H. S., F. N., H. W., Delta, O. P. Q., W. D. S., G. W., L. L., P. P., A. Clerk, Bombardier, Woolwich, Oriental, B., Major F., Clericus, Miranda, A. Rector, Antony, W. S., P. W. B., R. Fenton, W. Sheddin, R. Norwiche, I. R. Paris, P. Preston, scamp Idem, Georgius, Trigou, Sinbad, Old Friend, A. Member, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 703.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. B to Q Kt 7th K to Q 5th or (a)
(discov. ch)
2. Kt takes B Any move.
3. R or Kt mates.
(a) 1. K to K 3rd
2. Kt to K Kt 7th (ch) K moves
3. R mates.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 705.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. B to K Kt 8th Kt to K B sq
2. R to K 6th Kt tks R or, (a)
3. B mates.
(a) 1. Kt to h's 2nd
2. Kt mates.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 704.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to Q B 8th R to Q R 2nd
(If Black play 1. Kt to Q B 2nd, White answers with 2. Q to Q Kt 7th, &c. If Black play 1. R to Q Kt 2nd, White may take the Rook, and mate next move.)
2. Q to K Kt 4th Anything
3. Kt mates.

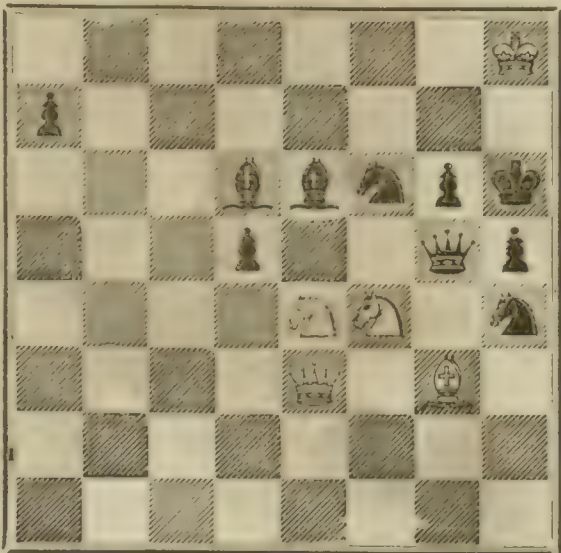
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 706.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to K Kt 6th P takes Q, or (a)
2. K to Q B 2nd Anything
3. Mates.
(a) 1. Kt to K 3rd
2. R to Q B 3rd
3. Mates.

PROBLEM No. 708.

By F. E. RIES, of Stuttgart.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in four moves.

CHESS AT THE MANCHESTER MEETING.

MATCH BETWEEN OXFORD AND MANCHESTER.

This contest, it will be remembered, was left undecided at the last gathering—each party having scored a game. On its being resumed, much regret was felt that the same players who began the battle should not have been present at its conclusion. In the previous contest the belligerents were very equally matched; but on this occasion Oxford had to deplore the loss of Mr. Hanken, one of our ablest amateurs, and whose calm, profound play renders him peculiarly valuable in a consultation game. Notwithstanding this deprivation, the representatives of the University (Messrs. Brien, Avery, and Kyllman) made a gallant stand, but the Manchester men (Rev. J. Owen, Rev. R. Burnell, and Mr. Pindar) were too much for them; and, after a very hard and, we are compelled to add, a very dull game, of ten hours' duration, the latter were proclaimed the victors.

MANCHESTER.	OXFORD.	MANCHESTER.	OXFORD.
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	26. P to Q Kt 5th (f) Q Kt P takes Q	B P
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	27. Q Kt P tks Q B P P takes P	B P
3. B to Q B 4th	B to K 2nd	28. B takes P Kt to Q Kt 3rd	
4. P to Q 3rd (a)	Kt to K B 3rd	29. R to Q B 5th (g) Kt takes Q R P	
5. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	30. Q R takes Q P Kt to Q Kt 3rd	
6. P to K R 3rd	Kt to Q R 4th	31. R to Q Kt 5th (h) Q R to B sq	
7. Castles	Kt takes B	32. B takes Kt P takes B	
8. P takes Kt	B to K 3rd	33. Q R takes P Kt to K B 3rd	
9. Q to K 2nd	Kt to Q 2nd (b)	34. K to K B sq P to K 6th	
10. Kt to Q 5th	P to K B 4th	35. P to K B 3rd K R to K 3rd	
11. Kt takes B	Q takes Kt	36. K to K 2nd K to B sq	
12. P takes P	B takes K B P	37. K R to Q B 4th Kt to Kt 3rd	
13. B to K Kt 5th	Q to K B 2nd	38. P to K R 4th P to K Kt 3rd	
14. Kt to Q 4th	Castles K side	39. P to K Kt 4th K to R sq	
15. Kt takes B	Q takes Kt	40. P to K B 4th Kt to K sq	
16. B to K 3rd	Q R to K sq	41. P to K B 5th P takes P	
17. Q to Q 3rd	Q takes Q	42. P takes P K R to K B 3rd	
18. P takes Q (c)	P to Q B 3rd	43. K takes P K R tks K B P	
19. Q R to K B sq	P to Q Kt 3rd	44. P to Q B 7th K R to K B 2nd	
20. Q R to Q B 2nd	K R to K B 2nd	(m)	
21. P to Q 4th	P to Q 5th (d)	45. R to Q Kt 8th K R to K sq	
22. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q 4th	46. R takes R R takes R	
23. P to Q R 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	47. K to Q 4th Resigns.	
24. K R to Q B sq	Q R to K B sq (e)		
25. P to Q B 5th	Kt to Q 2nd		

(a) A feeble move for players who have the attack in the opening.
(b) P to Q 3rd, to prevent the adverse Q Kt getting into play, would apparently have been better.
(c) White lost ground at the beginning, but the exchange brings them up again, and the game is now pretty equal.
(d) We should have preferred taking the Pawn, and thus getting command of the centre file.
(e) With what possible object was this Rook played thus? (f) Well conceived.
(g) Here again White play with judgment, this move rendering it worse than useless for Black to move their Kt to Q B 5th.
(h) Q R to K 5th, for the purpose of winning the King's Pawn, would have been stronger play. The attack on the Knight could have been made subsequently with equal effect.
(i) Black have undoubtedly a bad position, but this play could only make it worse.
(m) Merely loss of time. Far better, surely, to have played the Rook back to B sq at once.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1015.

(This masterly chess study is from the forthcoming collection of End Games composed by Mr. HORWITZ. A solution will be given in a fortnight.)

White: K at Q R 7th, Rs at Q B 7th and Q Kt 5th, B at Q B 5th; Ps at K 4th, Kt 4th, K 3rd, Q 3rd, and Q R 4th.
Black: K at Q 4th, Q at Q sq, B at Q 3rd; Ps at K Kt 4th, K 3rd, Q 5th, Q Kt 2nd, and Q R 3rd.

White plays first and wins.

No. 1016.—By an AMATEUR.

White: K at Q R 2nd, Q at Q Kt 8th, B at K R 7th, Kts at Q B 6th and Q 3rd.
Black: K at Q R 5th, R at K B 2nd, B at Q R 3rd, B at Q 5th, Kts at Q R sq and K B 6th; Ps at Q R 4th, Q Kt 4th, Q 4th, K sq, and K B 7th.

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 1017.—By E. B. COOK, of Hoboken.

White: K at Q R 7th, Q at K B 6th, B at Q square, Kt at K 5th.
Black: K at Q 4th, P at K 3rd.

White, playing first, to mate in three moves.

THE annual exhibition of the Birmingham Society of Artists was opened on Monday. The private view took place on the previous Saturday, and was attended by a numerous and fashionable company.

THE MUTINY IN INDIA.

MYPNPOOREE.

We have been favoured with the following letter, dated June 2, from an officer at Mynpooree to his brother:—

"Thank God I am at this moment alive and well, and am able to write and tell you so, for last night we buried in the churchyard here my three poor companions who were ruthlessly murdered by the sowars we were taking with us to assist in suppressing the mutinous spirit arising in these districts. I wrote to you from Camp Goseynupe about three or four days ago, which letter I hope you received. On our arrival at Bowgong about half-past seven p.m. on Saturday, Hayer determined upon cantering into Mynpooree, about eight miles, to consult with the magistrate about attacking the Etah Rajah, who had set himself up as King, and set our rule at defiance. All Sunday we remained at Mynpooree, sending poor Barber, the Adjutant of the 2nd Irregular Cavalry, directions to proceed on to Kurrowlee, and that we would join him on Monday morning, and proceed on towards Etah. Well, in the afternoon of Sunday the Jemadar came in from Bowgong, saying our men were mutinying, and begged us not to trust them; but when Hayer's escort came in, in the evening, and said the men had been complaining about the long marches, &c., we thought 'twas nothing, and that the Jemadar was not justified in making such a report, and poor Hayer said he would hand him over to Government for vilifying the men. Well, we cantered along all merrily in the morning, talking of how we would open the road to Allyghur and carry all before us, and after riding eleven miles we came in sight of the men, apparently going along the road quite orderly: they were on one road, we on another. When I said, 'Let us cross the plain and meet them,' we approached, they faced towards us and halted, and when we had cantered up to within about fifty yards of them one or two of the native officers rode to meet us, and said, *sotto voce*, 'Fly, sahibs, fly!' Upon this poor Hayer said to me as we wheeled round our horses, 'Well, we must now fly for our lives,' and away we went, with the two troops after us like demons, yelling and sending the bullets from their carbines all round us. Thank God, neither I nor my horse was hit. Hayer was riding on the side nearest the troopers, and ere we had gone many yards I saw one native officer come up alongside of him, and with one blow cut him from his saddle; 'twas the work of an instant, and took much less time than I have taken to relate it. On they all came, shouting after me, and every now and then ping came a ball near me; indeed, I thought my moments were numbered; but, as I neared the road, at the end of the maidan a ditch presented itself; 'twas but a moment I thought, dug my spurs hard in, and the mare flew over it, though she nearly fell on the other side; fortunately, I recovered her, and in another moment I was leaving all behind but two sowars, who followed me, and poor Hayer's horse tearing on after me. On seeing this I put my pistol into my holster, having reserved my fire till a man was actually upon me, and took a pull at the mare, as I had still a long ride for it, and knew my riding must now stand me in good turn; so I eased the mare as much as I could, keeping those old devils about 100 yards in rear; and they, I suppose, seeing I was taking it easy, and not urging my horse, but merely turning round every now and then to watch them, pulled up after chivving me two good miles. Never did I know a happier moment, and most fervently did I thank God for saving my life, which was only preserved by a perfect miracle. Hayer's Arab came dashing along and passed me. I still continued to ride on at a strong pace, fearful of being murdered by some who had taken a short cut unknown to me. Thus up to the sixth mile from home did I continue to fly, when, finding my mare completely done, and meeting one of our sowars, I immediately stopped him, jumped up behind, and ordered him to haste back to Mynpooree. After going a mile on this beast, we came up to poor Hayer's horse, which had been caught; so on him I sprang, and he bore me back safely into cantonments. 'Twice indeed a ride for life or death, and only when I alighted at the magistrate's cutcherry, in which all the Europeans here are assembled, did I feel at all comfortable. Men were immediately sent out to look for Hayer's body, bring it in, and ascertain the fate of Barber, the Adjutant, and young Fayer, who were known to have left their last encamping-ground with the men. In the afternoon poor Hayer's body was brought in, his head most frightfully hacked about, his right hand cut off, and the left fearfully lacerated; his watch, rings, boots, all gone, and his clothes all cut and torn to pieces. Poor fellow! 'twas a sad fate for such a good and clever man; and deeply do I feel the loss of one who was ever a kind friend to me, anxious to serve me by every means in his power; but what could I do against two hundred infuriated fanatics? But for his aid my blood 'twas a ride for life—I felt it was, and, thank God, I escaped untouched from the hands of these murderous villains. Poor Hayer was not eight yards from me when he fell, and one instant's delay would have been certain death to me. One old Sikh sirdar, with two followers, who stood aloof from these acts of murder, and one of poor Hayer's servants, brought in his body, and from them I learnt that poor young Fayer's and Barber's remains were also being brought in. A dastardly villain of a sowar stole behind poor young Fayer as he was drinking at a well, and with one blow of his tulwar in the neck, killed him. He fell back, his head severed from his body. The old Sikh rushed forward to raise him, and ordered them to seize the murderer, when another man said, 'What! are you with these Kaffirs? take care of yourself.' Barber fled up the road, several giving chase. He shot one horse and two of the sowars, when he was hit with a ball, his horse seized, his property cut off, and they all rode off towards Delhi. Fayer was killed first, about ten minutes before we came up; then they killed poor Hayer, and then Barber. Thus you see it was only through the mercy of God I escaped sharing these poor fellows' fate. I am now, with some eight others, in the cutcherry at Mynpooree. We have lots of arms and ammunition in a large pukka building; and from the top we can make a good fight if no guns are brought against us. We have 100 of the Gwalior horse, under Major Raikes; and are raising infantry and cavalry all round, and now have about 100 of each, or more; besides a few men of the 9th N. I. who remained true to their salt, and did not desert with the rest. Thus, old boy, I am safe and sound, thank God! as yet, and will hope for the best."

ALLAHABAD.

The following letter has been received from Allahabad, dated 20th June, 1857:—

"Dear Uncle,—I hardly know how to begin this letter. I have had one of the most wonderful escapes that Providence ever vouchsafed to man. I am too ill and too weak to write a long letter, but a few lines must tell all. We had all been in a state of alarm for some time at the growing disaffection of the sepoy; and, as at Allahabad we had a very large treasury, and a fort containing the largest magazine and arsenal in India, we, of course, entertained reasonable fears that the temptation would be too strong for the native troops to resist. On the 4th June we heard of the mutiny at Benares, and the authorities told us all to go into the fort with a few changes of clothes. I put up four suits of white clothes, toothbrush, a piece of soap, a towel or two, and a pair of shoes, and sent them in. Why I do not know, but with them I put into the box the girls' pictures, my Bible and Prayer-book, and my father's miniature. That box is now all I have in the world, and I rejoice that a whim of the moment induced me to preserve things I should have regretted to have lost."

"Well, on the night of the 4th we went into the fort in full expectation of a mutiny of the native regiment; but the night passed quietly, as also did that of the 5th, and quieted the alarm we had felt, the more so as we received news from Benares that the mutineers in Benares, 2000 in number, had been cut up and dispersed by 300 British bayonets. This was cheering; but we, with a large treasury, a tremendous arsenal and magazine, a widely-spread station, a doubtful regiment, and a city full of fanatic Mahometans, had not one single British soldier to defend us. Still, things seemed so quiet that, as I had been knocking about a good deal during the day, I did not go into the fort on the evening of the 6th, but remained in my own bungalow, a new one that I had just furnished, and in which I had looked forward to spend some pleasant times. I had gone to bed and was just falling asleep, when I was aroused by a rolling fire of musketry (close to my bungalow) in the sepoy lines. In two minutes I was up and dressed, and my horse saddled for a rush to the fort. A man I had sent out to see what was the matter came back, saying the

sepoys were murdering their officers and attacking the treasury. Just then a fearful shout, the yelling of a thousand infuriated fiends, burst forth into the still night, accompanied by the shrieks of the poor young officers who were being cruelly murdered. Stream after stream of fire blazed up as the wretches set fire to the bungalows."

"It is impossible for me now to go through incident after incident of that fearful night. The sepoys broke open the goal and let loose 4000 convicts. These fiends, excited by opium and drink, burst over the place and burnt all our bungalows. I was obliged to run the gauntlet of their muskets in my own garden, and, thank God, not one of their shots struck me, though several of my friends were killed and horribly butchered. Both my pistols snapped when the time came to use them, and I feel sure that they had been tampered with by my own servants, men that I had had for years, and treated with great kindness. The rascals took my watch, which was under my pillow when the row commenced. When I escaped through my garden, I got through the hedge and hid myself in a ditch in the garden of the next house, and the wretches, not seeing me drop into the ditch, fired repeatedly into the garden, but all the shots went over me. Here I lay during the rest of the night, almost suffocated and scorched to death from the flames of the burning bungalows, one on each side of me."

"A few hours before and I had been sleeping quietly with every comfort around me; and now I was lying, panting and breathless, in my shirt and drawers, in a ditch, compelled to witness the total destruction of everything I possessed, and in the momentary expectation of being discovered and put to a cruel and lingering death. God grant I may never have to pass through such a scene again. At daylight I crept into an old stable that was still standing near my bungalow, and fortunately found some water, and in sufficient quantity to last me for six days, during which time I remained concealed there. On the last day I succeeded, by the bribe of one of my shirt-studs to a man I saw prowling about, in giving intimation to two or three well-disposed natives, who, the next day, brought me some food, and then took me away disguised in native clothes, and more dead than alive from six days' starvation, to a village where I slept two nights, whence they carried me to the fort, which place of refuge I reached on the eighth day from the row, completely exhausted, but thankful to Providence who had rescued me from death. I gave them 300 rupees as a bonus."

"Whilst I was thus hid troops gradually arrived, and took a terrible revenge. These are now shooting down the natives like pigeons, and hanging them on every tree. Allahabad is burnt to ashes, and the city has been shelled. The Mahometans raised the standard of the Prophet, and swore to extirpate the Christians; but even the few bayonets we could muster were too many for them, and they have now fled away in terror; but it will be a year or two before order is restored. The whole of the railway works are destroyed; and it seems doubtful whether they can be proceeded with for repairs, at least for the next six months."

AGRA.

Extracts from a letter dated Agra, June 29, by an officer's wife, who escaped from the Gwalior mutiny:—

"From the tenour of my last letters you would hardly be surprised to hear of the Gwalior mutiny on the 14th inst., Sunday night, which the people seem generally to choose for their atrocities. At noon that day two bungalows were burned down, as it were accidentally; and the very sepoys who murdered their officers at night were cheerfully energetic in helping to extinguish the flames. I despair of giving you a just conception of that fearful night. May and I were staying providentially with Mrs. H., wife of the Commandant of the Gwalior Grenadier Regiment, then at Etawah. Her house was at the extreme end of the station, the back of it looking upon the large plain you have heard of which lies between the cantonments and the city of Gwalior. Our own house was exactly in the centre of the station, on the opposite side, and looking out behind upon the lines of those dreadful sepoys. The drive down the middle of the station was lined on each side with the mutineers, each with a loaded musket, ready to shoot at who tried to cross the road. So you see if we had been at home that night, instead of staying with friends, no human aid could have saved us."

"The mutiny broke out at half-past nine. Having sat up all the previous night, I was so tired that I had just gone to bed; but I had scarcely laid my head on the pillow when the alarm was given—'The station is up, the regiments have mutinied.' In a shorter time than I take to write it, the drums beat, the bugles sounded, and the whole air was alive with the cries of the sepoys, yelling so as to make one's hair stand on end. Not a moment was to be lost. The appalling shrieks grew nearer and nearer, and the wretches could not have been many yards from the door. I threw on a dressing-gown, put my feet into a thin pair of shoes which were at hand, rushed to May's bed, close beside by my own, took out the poor little sleeping babe in my arms as she was, and my preparations were complete. I had no longer a single servant. A woman who was with me five minutes before vanished like lightning at the first beat of the drum, and I was left alone with my terror, and my poor little unconscious child. Never shall I forget that moment, or all the thoughts that rushed at once into my mind. I followed the H. family; and I induced one of their men servants to be so charitable as to carry May. Had he not done so, we should both have certainly been lost. We all fled into the darkness, through the garden, across a stream, in which I lost my shoe, and into the plain. I cannot now describe all our adventures that fearful night. I may one day tell you such things as are rarely met with except in books. For seven mortal hours we wandered about that night in momentary peril of our lives. Innumerable shots were fired all around us; the bungalows were in blood-red flames reaching apparently to the sky; and the shrieks of the mutineers made us quake. One noble grenadier sepoy kept by us the whole time, never leaving us till he saw us in a place of comparative safety in the Maharajah's palace. We reached our place of refuge at half-past four in the morning, having walked upwards of twelve miles, and my bare feet being all torn and bleeding from the sharp stones and thorns. The Maharajah benevolently gave me a pair of native shoes, and also kindly provided us carriages to proceed in; and, after incredible dangers, hardships, and insults from the natives, we reached Agra, a distance of eighty-six miles, at noon on Wednesday, the 17th."

THE ESCAPE FROM NEEMUCH.

Ensign Davenport's (12th Bombay Native Infantry) account of the mutiny at Neemuch and of his escape thence is thus narrated:—

"About a week before the mutiny I volunteered to do duty with the Gwalior Contingent (7th Infantry). I was ordered to take up my quarters in the fort, where Macdonald and I remained day and night with the right wing (three companies). The left wing (five companies) was quartered in a vacant hospital some quarter of a mile distant from the fort. On the night of the 3rd Macdonald and I lay down in our clothes, but not to sleep, as we had reason to suspect that all was not right. At half past 11 p.m. we were aroused by the report of a gun, which, in a few minutes, was followed by another. This was the signal for the row to commence; and many moments had not passed when we saw our houses blazing all round. Lieutenant Gurdon, who was at the hospital with the left wing, under the command of Lieutenant Rose, also at the hospital, was aroused by a soubadar telling him that guns had been fired, and the disturbance commenced. Lieutenant Rose and he got the men out of the hospital and marched them to join us in the fort. A shot was fired on the way to the fort, it was said by a sepoy, at Lieutenant Rose. When they had joined us we placed the men along the ramparts, served out ammunition to them, and ordered them to load. They obeyed all our orders with apparent cheerfulness, and one and all swore to defend the place with their lives. I was placed to defend the gate, with a soubadar of nearly fifty years' service, two European sergeants, and twenty picked men. We remained in a most anxious state of suspense for nearly four hours, during which time we saw cavalry men riding about, and thrusting lighted torches, placed at the end of long poles, into the thatch of the bungalows, when we heard the 72nd Bengal Native Infantry, the Bengal Cavalry, and Artillery approaching. Just as they passed the political agent's house, about 200 or 300 yards from the fort, two more guns were fired. This was the signal for the Gwalior men to be up and doing. Immediately on these guns being fired my old hero of fifty years' standing ordered his picked and brave men to lower the gate, which I did my best to prevent, and for my pains received a gentle intimation that if I did not hold my tongue and be quiet I should be treated to a little cold steel in the shape of a dozen or so of bayonets. I then asked them to let me go and report progress to the Major: this they granted. I made my report; after which Macdonald, Rose, Gurdon, and myself went among the men, who were assembled in the courtyard fixing bayonets. Macdonald addressed the men to no purpose. We then tried to take away the colours; but this they would not permit. They then took us outside the gate and told us to go; and, on our hesitating, said if the Bengal infantry, cavalry, and artillery

saw us we should be murdered, and that they could not and would not try to save us. We then went away. Macdonald and myself, having lost our horses, had to walk to Baree, beyond Duno, about thirteen miles from Neemuch, where we met several others in the same plight as ourselves. We had not been there long before the villagers, in affright,—it having been reported that the cavalry were after us—told us to take ourselves elsewhere."

"We started from Baree about one p.m. on June 4, and after three hours' march under a broiling sun reached Chota Sadree. Here we got a little to eat and drink, and were joined by a large number of women and children. After about two hours' stay at this place we were sent away; our party now consisting of about fifteen men, six women, and ten children. We travelled all night, getting to Burra Sadree at six a.m. of the 5th of June. We got nothing to eat till two o'clock, and, after partaking of some kind of stew, got on our legs again, the villagers having served us with notice to quit. We made a place called Doogla before nightfall, and established ourselves in a mud fort only forty yards square, within which we had a menagerie of men, women, children, bullocks, horses, and camels, and vermin of every description. On the fourth day of my residence there I was attacked by cholera. My recovery was almost a miracle."

"On the 9th Showers, having procured an escort for us from the Rana of Oudepore, joined us. Our party now broke up, Showers going in pursuit of the mutineers with the greater number of officers. I was too unwell to go with them, so I accompanied the party to Oudepore, which consisted of all the women and children, and a few officers. On our arrival at Oudepore, on the 12th of June, the Rana gave up one of his water palaces to us, and we lived there till the 22nd, receiving every kindness and attention from his Majesty. On the 22nd the women and children, Lieutenant Walker, Drs. Clarke and Cotes, started for Mount Aboo; Lieutenant Gurdon, myself and Dr. Gane went the same day with Dr. Annesly with an escort furnished by the Rana, and arrived at Kairwarrah in safety on the 24th of June."

THE NEW GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

We this week engrave Mr. Gilbert Scott's Prize (£300) Design for the Foreign Department, and Messrs. Pritchard and Seddon's Prize (£200) Design for the War Office. The latter gentlemen, it will be recollected, are the architects who have so satisfactorily conducted the restoration of Llandaff Cathedral, illustrated in our Journal of last week.

Both these prize designs are Gothic, which, according to common rumour, is to exclude them from all chance of success. The question of style—Classic or Gothic—has been ably argued by Mr. Gilbert Scott in an explanatory pamphlet which he has published on the subject. We have not space to enter into the dispute, but shall content ourselves with remarking, *ab initio*, it has been understood that the new Government offices should be the complement of Westminster Abbey, Westminster Hall, and Sir Charles Barry's new Palace. To this it has been objected that a Gothic palace must be more expensive than a classical one; but we are not bound to Tudor-Gothic, which Sir Charles Barry has adopted, and which, being the most expensive variety of Gothic, has raised the clamour for the Classic style. Again, the cost of Sir Charles's building has been greatly increased by the numerous variations which his plans had to undergo, as increasing knowledge of the style required modifications of the earliest executed portions of the edifice. The case is thus clearly placed before the reader by an able writer in the *Saturday Review*, who emphatically adds about the actual building:—"Not to be a failure it must be Gothic, and it must be Gothic of the highest order of genius." Mr. Gilbert Scott is, unquestionably, the architect of some of the best Gothic designs of our day; and the qualifications of Messrs. Pritchard and Seddon we have already adverted to.

Mr. Scott has treated the two buildings for the Foreign and War Offices architecturally as one, which he thus justifies:—

"The framers of the programme," he says, "wishing, no doubt, to offer every incentive to competition, fell into the very unfortunate error of offering separate premiums for the designs for the Foreign and War Offices, though proposed to be erected on a single plot of ground, and that but one-fourth of the entire site; thus risking the ruin of this grand architectural scheme by dividing it into unconnected blocks, each but an eighth of the whole."

"Many architects, thinking the success of this magnificent scheme of more importance than their personal success, ventured so to combine their designs as to form a simple and indivisible group. Such is the case with all the four leading Gothic designs, and with several others to which premiums have been awarded; but, strange to say, the judges, instead of correcting the error of the programme, deliberately stereotyped it, and made it a rule that such designs as were thus united were *ipso facto* rendered unfit for execution, and their merits only worthy of being acknowledged by the minor prizes! Instead of this it is manifest that the very reverse was in reality the case, and that those only were worthy of execution which treated the whole as essentially a single group, and the merits of the others just such as should be rewarded by the lower prizes."

"Now, what was the object for which this vast competition was set on foot? Was it merely a grand architectural curriculum in which certain prizes to the amount of £5000 were to be awarded, and architects induced to spend some £50,000 for the pleasure of seeing in what order a few of their names might be placed by the judges? Surely not. It was to carry out a magnificent object for at once beautifying the neighbourhood of the Houses of Parliament, and supplying a great public necessity; and, such being the case, can it for a moment be doubted that, *ceteris paribus*, those designs were best which added to good arrangement and good architecture the best grouping together of the two offices first to be erected, thus making a good commencement of the magnificent group eventually contemplated?"

To Mr. Scott has been awarded the prize of £300, ostensibly only for his Foreign Office. His two offices are in separate buildings, or joined only by archways. We abridge their details from the *Builder*:—

"In the general plan the three bridges are provided. Besides the Charing-cross-bridge, he retains Hungerford-bridge as a foot-bridge. The principal new line of street which he provides extends from Buckingham Palace to the bend of Victoria-street, and then takes in Great College-street, in preference to following the direct line to the Victoria Tower, which, as in some of the plans, would intercept the Abbey precincts. He would then open out and restore the Chapter House; and, having removed the houses in Abingdon-street, would form a wide double cloister—to receive the incongruous monuments of Westminster Abbey, and new monuments of statesmen—extending to the corner of College-street, and returning round the College-gardens to the Dormitory of the Westminster School. He advocates the retention of the site of St. Margaret's Church. He anticipates the removal of the Law Courts; but, at least, next Bridge-street, thinks Sir Charles Barry's work should not be completed quite as proposed."

"In the general arrangement of the offices he would leave the Board of Trade, and would add to it at the back; but has laid out the whole remaining ground, providing for one grand arrangement of Gothic buildings. He remarks on the obvious incompleteness of the site without the ground now occupied by Richmond-terrace. On the river side he has a grand public terrace entered under lofty towers, and having a covered cloister from end to end. To Parliament-street he would give a width of 150 feet, placing along the centre a paved space, on which might be raised statues; and at the southern extremity, at the centre from which the lines of different roads would diverge, he would erect a monument to eminent statesmen. The principal design has the buildings of the offices together surrounding an oblong court. Another design exhibits a modified arrangement, with the War Office plan turned round, so as to have a court and screen of arches next Parliament-street. The author prefers the first. The general arrangement in each of the plans, whether for the War Office or the Foreign Office, is similar. An entrance in the centre leads to a staircase-hall, square at the ground level. In the glazed covering a clever attempt is made to adapt the dome to Gothic architecture. The corridors which lead out are in some cases lighted from internal courts, and in a few others by borrowed lights. These lights, in the form of ornamental window-tracery, fill in the arches along the upper part of the corridors—which are groined. In some cases, mezzanine stories are provided, both stories approached from the same corridor—the upper story by means of a small gallery. In the second design, besides the screen of arches, there is an arcade on the remaining sides of the quadrangle. In the decorative design all the external and internal features are studied with care, and display both novelty and beauty of ornament. The arches generally have the pointed form; the heads, however, are filled in generally, and enriched or pierced. Crocketed gables, parapets corbelled out and made to extend across the gables, square and octagonal angle-turrets and pinnacles, wide window openings with shafts and balconies; statues in the front, under canopies, and borne by shafts; broad piers,

THE NEW GOVERNMENT OFFICES.



THIRD PRIZE DESIGN FOR THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT (GEORGE GILBERT SCOTT, F.S.A., ARCHITECT): PREMIUM, £300.

with ornamental impost mouldings; occasional square-headed windows, with a central shaft, and ornamented chamfering to the jambs; surface enrichment in diaper and scroll work; coloured voussoirs to arches; pateras, and foliated spandrels; and the coloured materials in general use as marble in shafts; with a considerable amount of carved work, are amongst the details deserving of examination. Buttresses are systematically avoided as parts of the design.

"Within the courts there are entrances with semicircular arches; and some of the porches have marked Italian-Gothic features. Staircases are placed in octagonal spire-capped portions of the building, with the stepped or raking lines showing as external decoration. As to the use of coloured materials, with the exception of granite and serpentine shafts, or similar small features, Mr. Scott contemplates

only slight shades of difference. The best brown Portland stone, the Anston stone, or, what he would much prefer, the Mansfield Woodhouse, first used at the Houses of Parliament, where it has stood the best; and the Mansfield red stone—an excellent material, as shown by the manner in which it has endured in the pavement in Trafalgar-square—are what he has named."

We add a few details from Mr. Scott's pamphlet:—

"Many of the windows have six feet width of glass, with only one mullion; others have nearly as much without any division. It has been my object to show several of the ways in which my style will admit of the greatest quantity of window-light;—much more, indeed, than is easily practicable; or, to say the least, than is usual, in the ordinary style. No popular error is more groundless than to suppose

Gothic architecture to be defective in the item of window-light. It, in fact, admits of a greater amount of it than any other style."

The windows are to open as ordinary sashes, and to be glazed with plate-glass in single sheets; except on the first floor of the official residence above the transoms, where they are to be filled with stained glass.

"My style," adds Mr. Scott, "is, generally speaking, more columnar and more thoroughly arcuated than has been usual in the modern treatment of the style. I am convinced that this will add enormously to the boldness and effect of the building."

Of Messrs. Pritchard and Seddon's Gothic design we shall speak in detail hereafter. At present we must be content to remark that it is extremely rich, and in parts beautifully treated.



FOURTH PRIZE DESIGN FOR THE WAR-OFFICE (MESSRS. PRITCHARD AND SEDDON, ARCHITECTS): PREMIUM, £100.

PRIZE MODELS FOR THE WELLINGTON MONUMENT.



NO. 36.—THIRD PREMIUM, £300, MR. EDGAR PAPWORTH.



NO. 10.—FOURTH PREMIUM, £200, CHEV. DUPRE, FLORENCE.

We this week complete our Illustrations of the nine Models for the Wellington Monument to which premiums have been awarded by the five unprofessional judges, four of the models having been engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Aug. 29.

THIRD PREMIUM, £300.—No. 36. Mr. Edgar G. Papworth, 90, Milton-street, Dorset-square.—This design consists of a tomb, shaped like the pylon of an Egyptian temple, at the bronze gates of which stands the Angel of Death, with a finger on his lip. The Angel is by

far the finest figure in the composition. Opposite the figure is a couching lion, and on the other side is represented History, who has opposite to her a pile made up of a coronet, a robe, a buckler, and a sword. The Duke is represented standing, in a military cloak. The gates, and the details throughout, are cleverly managed; and the design deservedly attracted a large share of public attention during the exhibition.

FOURTH PREMIUM, £200.—No. 10. Car. Giovanni Dupré, Florence.—

This design has many points of novelty. The plan of the tomb is oblong, with projecting squares at the angles. On the four faces are reliefs of scenes in the Duke's military and civil career: the submission of the Mahrattas, the battles of Vittoria and Waterloo; and the introduction of the Duke to Sir Robert Peel by the Prince of Wales! At the angles are four groups, each an adult figure with a child: Military Science with the Genius of War; Temperance with the Genius of Frugality; Constancy with the Genius of Patriotism; and Valour



NO. 12.—PREMIUM £100, MM. FOLCINI AND CAMBI, FLORENCE.



NO. 21.—PREMIUM £100, HERE HAHNEL, DRESDEN.

protecting Weakness. On the summit of the tomb Wellington is seen taking Victory by the hand, and Peace stands on the other side; but this is a composition of overloaded allegory verging on absurdity, and clumsy combination of the real and ideal, the sublime and the ridiculous. Yet the design has its graceful points apart from the conceits which we have considered entitled only to censure: it is beautifully modelled.

Of the five £100 premiums we have engraved two—Mr. Noble's and Mr. Thornycroft's. The following are the remaining three:—

No. 12. MM. Mariano Folcini and Uliase Cambi, Florence.—This is another group, where, in the allegorical virtues, Valour, Strategy, Victory, Justice, Peace, Prudence, Firmness, &c., England, Scotland, and Ireland, and a long list of victories, enact the principal characters, and make up another elaborate work of overloaded allegory. The design is Renaissance, of an indifferent type, with some attempt at coloured decoration and architectural effect. The artist's own illustration of "Political Science is Wrapped in a Cloak" almost provokes a smile, yet it approaches reality.

No. 18. Mr. Alfred Stevens, is one of the loftiest designs in the competition. An open arch rises upon a picturesque cluster of twelve columns, supporting a rich pedestal, high above which stands the bronze statue of the Duke. Two groups of sculpture at the sides represent Truth crushing Fraud, and Valour quelling Cowardice; the two vanquished figures being flung out from the pile with a boldness and terrific spirit. Still this monument is in the main architectural: it is in three stages—the first an enriched basement made up of twelve insulated columns which support an entablature bearing an enriched frieze, from which rises a semicircular-headed arch, the soffit of which is elaborately panelled. Over this arch the next stage is supported by four moulded columns; and from the ends of this stage are flung the strange figures we have referred to. Above this stage, on a plain entablature, but enriched pedestal, is an equestrian statue of the great Duke. It, however, the monument is to be placed beneath one of the arches of St. Paul's Cathedral, this design—arch within arch—will be objectionable. The decoration of this monument is very elaborate; but we do not admire the selection or arrangement of the objects upon the sides of the sort of altar-tomb upon which is placed the recumbent figure of Wellington.

No. 21. Herr Ernestus Julius Hahnel, Druslen, consists of a colossal statue of Wellington sheathing his sword: it stands on a pedestal with canted corners, round which are four figures of War, Peace, Wisdom, and Strength; and in the front a large sitting image of Britannia, holding on her left arm a circular shield inscribed "Wellington." The several figures are finely modelled; the chief statue especially. The design has fewer objectionable features than three or four of the other prize models; but it is scarcely sufficiently monumental in character, and the figure of Britannia is more commonplace to an English eye than to its foreign artist.

We have little to add upon these models, or the probable result of the competition. It has been a costly business to the artists, the expense of the several designs being roughly estimated at £25,000. This is a large sum in contrast with the few hundreds given in prizes, the award of which is neither satisfactory nor complete, since the following statement by the judges renders it probable that their decision may be disturbed:—

We cannot at the same time forbear suggesting that, before any design is finally adopted by the Government, it would be desirable, considering the peculiarity of the situation contemplated, and that it essentially differs from that of all the other monuments now existing in the cathedral, the opinion of some experienced artists should be called for, who would be better judges of the local effect than we consider ourselves to be; more especially as Mr. Cockerell, the only one of the appointed judges professionally connected with the arts—though we have derived from him valuable assistance and information in the progress of the examination—has declined on that account taking a part in the ultimate decision.

It is to be regretted that we have not Mr. Cockerell's opinion, which would be especially valuable; from his long acquaintance with the architecture of St. Paul's Cathedral, of which he was for many years surveyor; and no other professional judge is likely to possess so exact a view of the fitness of the designs as to character and location.

MOROCCO.

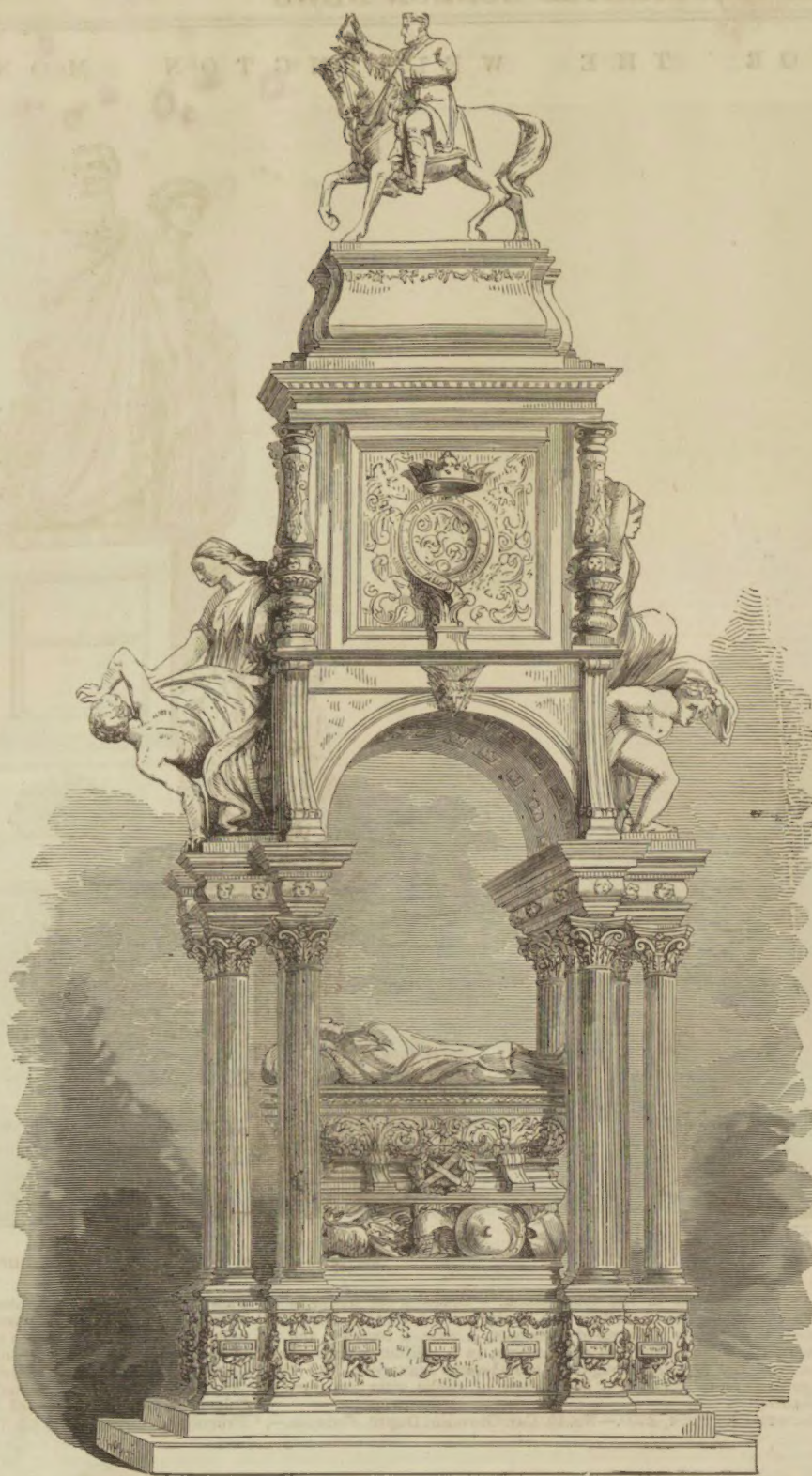
We have been favoured by Mr. Barrow with the accompanying extract of a letter from his brother, the Consul at Rabat, giving an account of the visit of the Emperor of Morocco to that place; also a sketch of the principal buildings at Rabat, viz., the houses of the English and French Consuls:—

"I send you a sketch of the only respectable house in Rabat, hoping it will give you an idea of our dwelling. The building on the left is a Mahometan mosque. The door under our balcony leads out by a flight of steps to another door beneath, which opens on the river, where you will see our little boat on the high road between us and Europe. On the extreme right is the French Vice-Consul's house; and between us a Moorish merchant, who makes flooses—a copper coin, of which six are the value of one halfpenny. We have just (June 30) had a visit from the Emperor of Morocco.

"During the early part of June the entrance of herds of camels into the town of Rabat, with baggage and tents, and of horses and mules conveying some of the ladies of the seraglio (among whom I learn that two are French, who were taken prisoners by Abd-el-Kader, and presented subsequently by him to the Emperor of Morocco, but who in the present day remain there of their own free will, the French Government having offered some years ago to ransom them, which they declined), and the sudden rise in provisions, announced the approaching visit of the Sultan or Emperor of Morocco, and on the 22nd inst. his Majesty arrived. I went out early on the following morning to visit the camp, which covered an immense extent of open country, and which afforded a most interesting spectacle.

"The Moors have no idea of estimating numbers or time. Some said there were ten thousand, others sixty thousand, men. I think, however, that as there were about a thousand tents, and each of them was occupied by from twelve to fifteen men each, besides a great number who had no tents at all, the number of troops accompanying the Emperor may be reckoned at about twenty thousand men.

"I was followed by immense crowds of country people and soldiers



NO. 18.—PREMIUM £100, MR. ALFRED STEVENS.

from the interior, who had never seen a Christian before, and who all came to my soldier to ask permission to look at me. And, although they did so with perfect good humour, I was rather uneasy at times, as their numbers and their familiarity increased; nor was I sorry when I saw the respectable and really venerable Grand Cherif of Rabat riding towards me on his mule to bid me good morning in the name of God.

"This class of persons have much in their power; they are their reigning priesthood of the country, and, unhappily, too often turn their influence to account by reviling the whole Christian race, instructing good Mussulmen to hate and despise them. Not so with the Grand Cherif of Rabat; he is a man of liberal and independent spirit, and gave me his hand in the middle of the Mahometan group as boldly and readily as if I had been a Mussulman. His friendship and protection are not to be despised; and, from his readiness to grant it to Christian dogs, as the Mussulmans call us, merits and has the esteem of our handful of Europeans (nine in number) among sixty thousand Mussulmans and Jews.

"Shortly after my arrival he called upon me, and sat with me for a long time; and, before leaving, told me that he would take my house and all belonging to me under his especial protection, and that he should consider my house as his; that, if any disturbance took place at any time among the Moors, or if the Kabyles invaded Rabat, he would be found at my house to ward off evil.

"Moul Edris, a descendant of Mahomet, was, I believe, the first of his race who took up his abode among the Moors in the mountains, and founded the kingdom of Fez, where he did much good, being a truly pious man. But others came after him, not being all Israel that were of Israel; and, after a time, his race became extinct in Morocco in the fourteenth century. But a famine occurred at Taflat about the seventeenth century, on which occasion some Moors went on a pilgrimage to Mecca, and brought back with them a chief, since the arrival of whom tradition tells us that the palm-tree yielded fruit for the first time in Morocco. A plentiful harvest, with an abundance of fruit, ensued; and, of course, among such superstitious people, all was attributed to his presence among them.

"It was his Majesty's previous intention to have remained a week or more at Rabat, but, on the 24th, a courier arrived with intelligence concerning the Kabyles, whom he was about to march against; and, throughout the day, a general movement was observed, soldiers, horses, camels, and mules all crossing the ferry in boats; and, on the following morning, about 7 a.m., the Sultan came down to the wharf, surrounded by thousands of people, and embarked in a Spanish-built open long-boat, painted with red, yellow, green, and black stripes, with harlequin ears, the only craft he now possesses, and which is always kept under a shed at Rabat for the purpose of conveying the Sultan across the 'Bouregreg' River, which separates the empire of Morocco from the kingdom of Fez, and by which river alone—flowing past the abodes of the British and French Consuls, whose houses were decked off with flags on the occasion, as were also two English ships in the harbour—the high road of communication exists between these two places.

"I believe that no great regret was felt at the short stay of the Sultan at Rabat. The Moors and the Jews could not much desire his prolonged sojourn in the town, as they had all to take their turn in keeping guard round the town by night; in addition to which everybody was bound to send daily a portion of soup and couscous for the soldiers of the Emperor. And certainly our small band of Christians did not feel their security increased by the visit of Royalty.

"A polite message was sent to me by the Governor—on hearing that I had been out to see the camp—to inform me that, if I wished to

(Continued on page 280.)

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Prince of Wales will shortly, private letters state, make a tour through Switzerland, remaining some time at Geneva, and, after visiting all the most interesting portions of the Alpine districts, as well as the principal lakes, will return to England.

The Marquis of Dalhousie has placed the whole of his pension of £5000 per annum, conferred on him by the East India Company, at the disposal of the London committee for the aid of the sufferers from the Indian rebellion.

The Archduke Maximilian and his bride made their public entry into Verona on the 3rd inst.; and on the 6th their Imperial Highnesses entered Milan. Their reception in both instances was most enthusiastic.

The Pope returned to the Eternal City on Saturday last. His Holiness was in excellent health.

Chevalier Bunsen is about to publish a new translation of the Bible, with explanatory notes, the first volume of which will appear at the end of the year.

The Duke of Devonshire has been entertaining the ex-Queen of the French and a circle of distinguished visitors at Chatsworth.

Mr. W. H. Gore Langton, M.P. for Bristol, has transmitted a donation of £50 to Mr. John Vining, Mayor of that city, on account of the fund now being raised for the relief of the sufferers by the mutinies in India.

Baron Hochschild, Ambassador of Sweden and Norway to the Court of St. James's, died suddenly on Tuesday.

The inhabitants of Merthyr Tydvil are about to apply to her Majesty's Privy Council for a charter of incorporation.

The *Quebec Chronicle* of August 21 states—"We learn that the Ottawa Militia Field Battery have offered their services to the Imperial Government, and volunteered to serve in India."

A lunar rainbow was observed in Carlisle on Thursday evening se'nlight. Another, the arch of which was very clear and distinct, was seen on Wednesday se'nlight from the High-street, Moffat.

At the Bristol September wool fair, which commenced on Thursday, there was a large attendance of factors; the quantity of wool pitched was about the average, and the competition was spirited. The prices realised were rather in advance of late rates.

At Tottenham, last week, a church-rate was rejected by a majority of 217—there being for the rate, 242; against, 459.

The second largest nugget which has yet been discovered in the gold regions of Australia, says the *Dundee Courier*, has just been brought to this country by Mr. Thomas Downie, of Stirling. This monster nugget weighs 31 lb. 6 oz., and is valued at nearly £2000.

During the month of August the number of wrecks reported was 139. For the month of January the number was 286; in February, 205; in March, 209; in April, 168; in May, 92; in June, 122; and in July, 82—making a total during the present year of 1303.

In Sweden, Norway, and Finland, recently, 240,500 copies of the New Testament have been circulated, being a copy for every family, and 40,000 for the solitary and homeless.

At Valparaiso, on the morning of the 24th June, a fire broke out, destroying upwards of 250,000 dollars' worth of property.

In the Foreign Office there are fifty-nine persons (not including the office-keepers, door-keepers, &c.), having salaries amounting to £23,620.

Two fine plants of the *Agave Americana*, or great American aloe, seventy years old, are now in flower in the conservatories of Mr. Holford, of Weston Birt, Gloucestershire.

General Walsin-Esterhazy, who had gained all his grades in Algeria, and who took part in the campaign of the Crimea, expired a few days back at Marseilles.

The King of Denmark convoked the Diet of the Duchy of Lauenburg on Wednesday, to deliberate on new constitutional measures to be submitted by the Government.

The whole of Syria is described as being rife with robberies, extortions of money, and threats against the Christians.

The Principalship of Owen's College, Manchester, rendered vacant by the resignation of Professor Scott, has been conferred upon Mr. J. J. Greenwood, B.A.

The number of patients relieved at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn-road, during last week was 2779, of which 795 were new cases.

A church-rate of 2½d. in the pound having been proposed at Beccles, Suffolk, a poll took place on the subject. At the close the numbers were—For the rate, 101; against it, 184.

According to the new law relating to banking companies (20 and 21 Victoria, c. 49), no existing or future banking company is to be registered as a limited company.

A Kansas Freesoiler, being asked what answer he would make if the Governor's people demanded his arms, "I would propose a compromise measure," he said; "keep the rifles, and give them the contents."

A grammar-school is to be opened at Simon's Town, Cape of Good Hope, in connection with the English Church. Bishop Gray is the chief patron, and has given £100 towards the erection of the building.

The recent census shows the population of Spain to amount to 16,340,500 souls.

In the Home Office there are forty persons, including the Secretary of State, and the charge for the current year is £21,900, besides £2566 contingent expenses and messengers' bills.

The *Morning Star*, clipper ship, sailed from Bristol for Melbourne on Saturday last, with 240 passengers, and a large cargo of quartz-crushing machines, railway plant, &c.

At Corfu the British Government has prorogued the Parliament for two years, and great irritation is the consequence.

The *Russian Medical Gazette* mentions that the late war entailed upon Russia the loss of 382 medical men.

The third statistical international Congress was opened at Vienna on the 31st ult. The Chevalier von Toggenburg, the Minister of Trade, opened the Congress.

By the new Act on Municipal Corporations the overseers of the poor are required to make out the "burgess list" on or before the 1st September in every year, and the same may be inspected, without any fee, to the 15th of the same month.

The screw steam-ship *Clyde*, from Quebec, bound to Glasgow, was wrecked on an island north of Anticosta, on the 24th ult. The passengers and crew were brought to Liverpool by the *Anglo-Saxon*.

A rumour prevails in "well-informed circles" that the whole of the regular troops in Canada will be shortly withdrawn for service in India.

The juvenile operative tobacco-manufacturers of Alnwick, better known as "backy boys," struck work last week for better wages.

The Danish Legislative Chambers have been convoked for the 30th September.

The 18th anniversary of the birth of the Prince of Orange was celebrated with a degree of pomp at the Hague on the 4th inst.

Ferouk Khan, the Persian Envoy, his first Councillor of Embassy, and his private secretary, have been received as Freemasons in the *Sincere Amitié*—a lodge of the Grand Orient of France.

The University of Durham has conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon Sir Samuel Martin, one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

The Oporto papers say that the submarine operations to clear the passage of the Douro are progressing. A few days since three rocks weighing eight tons were displaced, and more are being undermined.

At the last Session of the New York State Legislature an appropriation of 1000 dollars was made for a gold medal in honour of the Arctic navigator, Dr. Kane, which would be presented to the family.

Last year 581,053 plaints were entered in the County Courts, and the courts sat 8775 days. The plaints were for £1,533,666. Only 741 causes were tried by jury. Judgment was obtained for £725,413, and the costs were £163,307.

On Monday week about 3600 people were brought to Hull, in ninety-six carriages, by the North-Eastern Railway from Leeds. On their way to Hull the pressure in one of the carriages was so great that a child in arms was smothered.

Murad-Chan-Palpur of Kheypure, King of Scinde, on the 29th of August passed through Kehl for Trieste, on his road to India. His splendid costume, covered with gold and precious stones, excited general astonishment. By his side he wore the sword of Tamerlane, estimated to be worth 360,000 florins.

The visitors to the South Kensington Museum during last week were as follows:—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, free days, 3566; on Monday and Tuesday, free evenings, 6015. On the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 339; one students' evening, Wednesday, 100. Total, 10,011.

DUTCH FLOWERING ROOTS.—A descriptive priced Catalogue of which, with important Treatises on their Culture, prepared expressly for the use of amateurs, may be had on application, free by post, from the author, J. VAN DER WOUDE, and sent carriage paid to within 150 miles of London.—BUTLER and McCULLOUGH, Seedsmen, South-row, Covent-garden Market, London.

(Continued from page 278.)

return, he would place three or four soldiers at my command, as it was unsafe to go out with only one. After this useful hint we all considered it would be prudent to remain within doors.

"The Emperor is now on the opposite side of the river, not many miles from here; and yesterday received a detachment of the heads of the Kabyle tribe, amounting to fifty, who came as Ambassadors to offer terms of peace. But it appears that the Sultan thought the chance of diminishing their numbers by retaining the Embassy as too good to be lost, so he has made them prisoners; and it is not improbable that the 'heads of the Kabyles' will, in a few days, be sent over to Rabat in baskets, on mules' backs, to be nailed up over the gates of Rabat, being previously pickled in salt, as is the custom in these parts."

ELEPHANT-HUNTING IN AFRICA.

THE LATE PROFESSOR WAHLBERG, FELLOW OF THE ROYAL SWEDISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

THE death of this much-esteemed traveller and explorer of the little-known regions of Africa lately took place, under circumstances of painful interest, whilst he was hunting to the north-east of the Lake Ngami.

John August Wahlberg, we learn from a communication to the *Cape Monitor*, was a Swede by birth, and arrived for the first time in that colony (Table Bay) in 1838. He remained at the Cape until the following year, when he embarked for Port Natal. Hence he penetrated into the interior considerably beyond the Zulu country, extending his expeditions even as far as the banks of the far-famed Limpopo. At one time he was accompanied by the French naturalist Delcorgé, known to the world by his works on South-eastern Africa.

Mr. Wahlberg's principal object in visiting this part of the globe seems to have been for the purposes of hunting and the study of natural history, which science he pursued with so much zeal, and to such great advantage, as to be able to ship, from time to time, to his native country, many tons of curiosities, consisting chiefly of first-rate and beautifully-preserved specimens of almost all the quadrupeds—from the bulky elephant down to the insignificant mouse—indigenous to that part of Africa, besides a great number and variety of birds and insects. The collections, which were finally secured by the Royal Academy of Sciences of Stockholm, were considered of so much value and importance that, when difficulties arose as to procuring the necessary funds for the purchase, the King of Sweden was heard to exclaim—"The means must be found!" and through the generous interference of his Majesty the money was raised. In a pecuniary point of view, however, Mr. Wahlberg derived no benefit; for, if we are rightly informed, the amount obtained for the collections—though by no means inconsiderable—was barely sufficient to cover the expenses incurred.

The Professor remained hunting and exploring in South Africa until 1845, when the duties of his profession compelled him to hasten back to Sweden. Upon renewed leave of absence we find him in Table Bay towards the end of the year 1853, bent on gaining fresh laurels, and adding to his already extensive store of knowledge.

The route to the Lake Ngami from Walvich Bay having then just been discovered, Mr. Wahlberg, it seems, fixed upon this as the most eligible for penetrating to the lake regions. He accordingly shipped himself and goods for Walvich Bay, which he reached in safety. Here he met with Mr. Frederick Green, well known as an indefatigable



THE LATE PROFESSOR WAHLBERG

sportsman and traveller, who decided to accompany Mr. Wahlberg, but was prevented, and the Professor found it necessary to proceed without his new acquaintance; but, travelling very leisurely, Mr. Green was eventually able to overtake him a few days journey from the lake. Here they again separated. Mr. Wahlberg, accompanied only by a few Damaras, started on a foot expedition up the Tionghe River, chiefly with a view of hunting elephants. In this he was very successful; and, after an absence of about five months, and after having penetrated to Libébé (also called Debabé), a place several hundred miles north of the lake, and never before visited by Europeans, he returned in safety to his encampment on the Ngami, laden with the spoils of the chase.

Subsequently, Mr. Green met Mr. Wahlberg, on his way back to the lake, and accompanied him to the desert north-east of the Ngami, for the purpose of hunting elephants. Accordingly, the two travellers took their departure from the lake on the 22nd of November, but did not reach the land of elephants until the beginning of February. After having hunted the animals in question for some time, and with various success, Mr. Wahlberg one day (the 28th of February) left the waggons, accompanied by two Damaras, one of whom (Kooleman) was his constant attendant on his shooting excursions, and much attached to his master. He also took with him a Makalaka and a Bushman. The same morning Mr. Green also set off for the purpose of seeking elephants, though in a direction different to that selected by Mr. Wahlberg, who had intimated that it was his intention not to be absent long. "However (writes Mr. Green to the Swedish Consul-General), after waiting ten days in vain for him, I became uneasy, more especially as I could gain no information from the natives respecting his whereabouts. Owing to my people, as well as to myself, as before stated, suffering severely from fever, I had determined on removing the waggons to a more healthy situation, when, upon the eve prior to my intended movement, the startling intelligence that my unfortunate companion had been killed by an elephant was conveyed to me by his servants."

From the account received by Mr. Green from the Damaras who accompanied Mr. Wahlberg it appears that in following a young bull elephant he passed through a village situated on the banks of a large river, called Tamalak, or Tamamacle (see Dr. Livingstone's Map). "In the evening of this day (say the Damaras) we at last overtook the young elephant, which we found standing together with another elephant (an old bull) in an open flat near a small vley. We approached them with difficulty. Our master and Kooleman fired three shots at the larger elephant, which then led towards the river, where we soon found and overtook him. Mr. Wahlberg now sent us forward to turn the elephant towards a point where he took up a position in order to intercept him. We succeeded, and, having fired a shot at him, he ran furiously in the direction of our master, but out of range. Mr.



HOUSES OF THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH CONSULS AT RABAT, IN MOROCCO.

Wahlberg, accompanied by a Bushman from the werft we had passed through, then followed his spoor. Shortly afterwards, hearing the elephant trumpeting, we hastened to join our master; but had not proceeded far when we met the Bushman running in breathless haste towards us. We inquired for Mr. Wahlberg, and were told that the elephant had caught him! Hurrying to the spot indicated, we found only the mangled remains of our poor master, which the enraged beast had just quitted. There was no sign of life. Indeed, the body was so fearfully mutilated as to be scarcely recognisable. We carefully collected and buried the remains."

"I deeply regret that, owing to the weak state of my health," Mr. Green goes on to say, "I was unable to proceed to the fatal spot; but, even could I have reached the place, at least twelve days must have elapsed from the time of the catastrophe—the distance from our waggons being very considerable."

It was Mr. Wahlberg's opinion that he could always turn an elephant in his charge by giving him a shot in the head; but, alas! it seems that on this occasion he had not even time to raise his gun to his shoulder ere he was hurled to the ground and pinioned between the tusks of the enraged brute. Mr. Wahlberg's rifle was discovered broken short off at the stock by the elephant, as if the animal was possessed of the intuitive knowledge that it was the weapon employed for its destruction.

Mr. Wahlberg was a most daring elephant-hunter. The correspondent of the *Cape Monitor*, a friend of the Professor, states that on a certain day, and in a few hours, he killed singlehanded no less than four elephants, besides wounding a fifth! Mr. Oswald, unquestionably the best elephant-hunter that ever bestrode African soil, once performed a somewhat similar feat (he killed five bulls out of the same troop in a forenoon); but then, it must be remembered, he was exceedingly well mounted. The Swede accomplished his on foot!

The natives, who greatly respect courage and boldness, almost worshipped Mr. Wahlberg. In their expressive language they have been heard to say of him that the Great Spirit "Moremo" must have given him a great heart. Or, that though "he was a little man (he was of rather low stature), his heart was larger than that of the biggest man."

Mr. Wahlberg is supposed to have been about forty-three years of age.

SALE OF ANGORA RAMS AT GRAAFF REINET, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

(From a Correspondent.)

As many of your readers have probably never heard of Graaff Reiniet, it may be desirable to state that it is a large interior district of the Cape colony, with a chief town of the same name. The rapidly-rising importance of the Cape as a wool-growing colony has lately brought it under much notice in a commercial point of view; and Graaff Reiniet is the first district of the colony in this respect, being estimated to produce one-fifth of the whole amount shipped.

The spirited farmers of this division have of late years spared no expense in the introduction of fresh blood from the finest flocks in France, Germany, and Spain. From £100 to £150 is frequently given at the public sales for imported prize rams, and still higher prices have been realised.

Where but a few years since the unproductive Cape sheep ranged the Veldt vast flocks of Merinos may now be seen, which will vie with those of any extra-European country; and, if labour were more plentiful, their wool would be sent home in a style that would place it on an equality with any of the Australian colonies.



ANGORA GOAT.

Angora Ram	£117 0 0	P. F. Bouwer, Esq.
Ditto	97 10 0	Johs. Meintjes, Esq.
Ditto	78 0 0	H. S. Van Blerk, Esq.
Ditto	67 10 0	William Burger, Esq.
Ditto	100 0 0	Isaac de Klerk, Esq.
Ditto	69 0 0	George Murray, Esq.
Ditto	67 10 0	Jac. Blom, Esq.
Angora Ewe	60 1 6	P. F. Bouwer, Esq.

We also give a representation of the Angora ram, taken from one drawn and engraved on wood in Graaff Reiniet, which will convey an accurate idea of the Angora goat to those who have never seen it.

In conclusion we may say that the exports of wool from the Cape colony increased from 3,200,000 lb. in 1845 to 6,000,000 lb. in 1850, and in 1856 rose to 15,000,000 lb.; so that at this enormous ratio (which quite outstrips that of Australia) there is almost a certainty of the Cape shortly becoming the largest of our wool-producing colonies.



SALE OF ANGORA RAMS AT GRAAFF REINET.